The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 2.

WEEKLY EDITION.

NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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HOW JAMIE CAME HOME.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Come, mother, set the kettle on,
And put the ham and eggs to fry;
Something to eat,
And make it neat,
To please our Jamie's mouth and eye;
For Jamie is our only son, you know,
The rest have perished long ago!
He's coming from the wars, to-night,
And his blue eyes will sparkle bright,
And his old smile will play right free,
His old, loved home, again to see.

I say, for't! 'twas a cur'us thing
That Jamie was not maimed or killed!
Five were the years,
With hopes and fears,
And gloomy, hopeless tidings filled;
And many a night, the past five year,
We've lain within our cottage here,
And while the rain storm came and went,
We've thought of Jamie, in his tent;
And offered many a silent prayer,
That God would keep him in His care.

I say for't! *'twas* a cur'us thing
That Jamie was not maimed or killed!
Five were the years,
With blood and tears,
With cruel, bloody battles filled;
And many a morn, the past five years,
We've knelt around our fireside here
And while we thought of bleeding ones,
Our blazing towns and smoking guns,
We've thought of him and breathed a prayer
That God would keep him in His care.

Nay, Addie, girl, just come away,
Touch not a dish upon the shelf!
Mother well knows,
Just how it goes;
Mother shall set it all herself!
There's nothing to a wanderer's looks,
Equal to food that mother cooks;
There's nothing to a wanderer's taste,
Like food where mother's hand is traced;
Though good a sister's heart and will,
A mother's love is better still.

She knows the side to put his plate,
She knows the place to put his chair;
Many a day,
With spirits gay,
He's talked, and laughed, and eaten there;
And though five years have come and gone,
Our hearts for him beat truly on,
And keeps a place for him to-day,
As well as ere he went away;
And he shall take, as good as new,
His old place at the table, too!

And opposite to him, again,
Your place, my Addie, girl, shall be;
Mother, your place,
And kind old face,
I'll still have opposite to me;
And we will talk of olden days,
Of all our former words and ways,
And we will tell him what has passed,
Since he, dear boy, was with us last;
And how our eyes have fast grown dim,
Whenever we conversed of him.

And he shall tell us of his fights,
His marches, skirmishes and all;
Many a tale,
Will make us pale,
And pity those who had to fall;
And many a tale of sportive style,
Will go, perhaps to make us smile;
And when his stories are all done,
And when the evening well has gone,
We'll kneel around the hearth once more,
And thank the Lord the war is o'er.

Hark!—there's a sound! he's coming now;
Hark, mother! there's the sound once more;
Now on our feet,
With smiles to greet,
We'll meet him at the opening door!
It is a heavy step and tone,
Too heavy, far for one alone;
Perhaps the company extends
To some of his old army friends;
And who they be, or whence they came,
Of course we'll welcome them the same.

What bear ye on your shoulders, men?
Is it my Jamie, stark and dead?
What did you say?
Once more, I pray,
I did not gather what you said.
What! *drunk!* you tell that LIE to me?
What! DRUNK! O, God, it cannot be!
It cannot be my Jamie dear,
Lying in drunken slumber here!
It is, it is, as you have said!
Men, lay him on yon waiting bed.

'Tis Jamie, yes! a bearded man,
Though bearing still some boyhood's trace;
Stained with the ways
Of reckless days—
Flushed with the wine cup in his face;
Swelled with the fruits of reckless years,
Robbed of each trait that e'er endears,
Except the heart-distressing one,
That Jamie is our only son.

Oh, mother, take the kettle off,
And set the ham and eggs away!
What was my crime,
And when the time—
That I should live to see this day?
For all the sighs I ever drew,
And all the grief I ever knew,
And all the tears I ever shed,
Above our children that are dead,
And all the care that creased my brow,
Were naught to what comes o'er me now.

I would to God that when the three
We lost were hidden from our view,
Jamie had died,
And by their side
Had laid all pure and spotless, too!
I would this rain might fall above
The grave of him we joyed to love;
Rather than bear its coming traced
Upon this roof he has disgraced!
But Mother, Addie, come this way,
And let us kneel, and humbly pray.

THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Lecture by the Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, Delivered Last Evening in the Universalist Church.

Sunday evening, the Rev. W. N. Van De Mark, delivered a lecture on "Trades and Professions," before the members of the Junior Association of United American Mechanics, in the Universalist Church, corner Third avenue and Grant street. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, every available space being occupied, and quite a number were unable to gain admittance. The Order was largely represented, and all the members present appeared greatly interested in the lecture. Following is a synopsis of the lecture.

TEXT—First Cor. III:8—Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor.

MEMBERS OF "THE JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS."

In this great city where so much pulpit talent flourishes and clergymen grow spontaneously, it seems to me that you could have chosen a more competent speaker to have addressed you upon this, the occasion of your annual thanksgiving; some one better acquainted with the interest of your Order and its more immediate wants. But I am not here to apologize for what may prove your mistake, nor to excuse myself from a task which you have honored me in invitation to perform. With many thanks for this complimentary notice of one still verdant in the ministerial field. I invite your attention to the subject already advertised, viz: "The Trades and Professions."

The wisdom and beauty, so clearly visible in God's universe, would pale and grow distasteful if, in its clustering worlds, *force* was not everywhere discernable; if, as a monster art gallery it gave to the eye of man, only so many countless and inanimate groupings to gaze upon; so many pictures conceived in the imaginative chambers of Deity, thrust upon the canvas of the skies with brushes dipped in the rainbow's hues. Our swift-coursing earth, with its ever changing beauties and active life, would hang a useless clod in the space through which it now rushes with the velocity of the lightning's flash; the glory which crowns every mountain's brow and exhaled from every valley, lingers along every majestic river and rests upon the bosom of every grand ocean, would be dissipated and fade away forever, as the mists before the morning sun, were it not for the hidden force which gives growth and motion to all things in the domain of nature.

Look out upon the world around you, either by day or by night, and behold the ever multiplying results of this inherent force in a million different and gratifying phases. The dull brown trunks and branches of yon forest trees, where leaves and mellow fruit hung pendant in the warmth of summer, but now prepared to face the storms and chilling blasts of winter; these apparently dead, inanimate skeletons of former beauty are still performing a most important labor. Way down in the soft warm mould where frosts can never penetrate, their hearts are beating in steady measure; with busy fingers they are gathering rich juices from earth, and when the hands of spring shall unlock their upper cells the circulation shall once more be complete and carry to every branch the precious freight of embryolic leaves and golden fruit.

Nature's stupendous workshop resounds, not with the noisy hum of human labor, but with the silent harmony of the spheres. At these looms and benches workmen sit who know no rest, enjoy no holiday seasons, but labor ever and forever towards the completion of plans conceived in the Infinite Wisdom. This constant action, propelled by an unseen force, invests the universe with an unmistakable grandeur and interest to man. He beholds the creation around him, while it is insignificant when compared to his own eternal destiny, an illustration of the force he feels struggling within his own bosom for vent in action. While man and nature are thus sympathetically bound together, man realizes an inspiration from these active surroundings which goad him on in the path of labor. So that by the same force which sets every wheel in motion, man falls into place, becomes a part of the great moving plan, and ere his three score years and ten call him from labor to refreshment he has learned the grand lesson, that the curse pronounced upon Adam was a rich, full blessing in disguise to humanity at large. All happiness and joy which have crowned his life and made every moment a blessing, came to him, not as a shower of bon-bons dropped from the hand of God, but through honest and persistent effort; through the sweat of the brow; through the instrumentality of royal labor.

Mankind *must* work. The order is issued by the Master. To attempt to disobey this universal command is not only to put ourselves at enmity with God and nature, but with ourselves also. A thousand necessities and yearnings, physical and spiritual, not only tempt, but absolutely *impel* us to action. This action is systematized and classified under two heads, manual and intellectual labor, or, using the more dignified terms, trades and professions. I will speak, first, of

THE TRADES.

Rising from this motley throng of humanity is the cry of demand. Wants are experienced which must be met or we perish. Food and raiment, protection from the scorching sun of summer and the biting frosts of winter; this we must have. Lo! we look to the earth and find her surface and interior a vast storehouse of the material out of which these needs shall all be met. But this material in its rough state must pass through the skillful hands of man before it can be fashioned and fitted for his comfort and happiness, before it can be made useful. To this end are the trades, from the hand which turns up the soil to receive the seed to the hand which stirs the flour and bakes the wholesome loaves, from the hand which fashions the plow to the one which planes and drills and polishes the wheels and rods of the mighty engine, from the man who delves in the bowels of the earth amidst the damps and dangers of the colliery for the fuel to cheer and warm the peasant's cot or drive the spindles of industry, to the mason who binds the rocks together in beautiful form for dwelling and public hall; from one and all of these many pursuits rises a ceaseless anthem of praise to Almighty God for the necessities of our natures, the abundance of material to meet these necessities, and the will and genius which enables man to construct the useful and beautiful not only for bodily, but spiritual comfort as well.

THE NECESSITY OF CAPITAL.

But this labor cannot lie in a confused state; it must be gathered into shape, into yards and quarries, into mines and press-rooms. How shall it be gathered into such a system to serve the best possible ends, to produce the most beneficial results? This question is already answered by the voice of capital. She says, "I have mines to work, come all ye who choose to go down into these coal beds, and I will recompense you for every bushel of coal you shall tear from these solid veins. "Your wages shall be in proportion to your work," or "come to my mill and feed the hopper with grain and I will pay you for the labor," or "come to the massive shop where wheels and belts revolve, either guide their plane, adjust that drill, or polish down the round places of the work preparatory to shipment. For this I agree to pay you a price proportionate to your skill as a workman;" or "build me houses, roads and bridges and be paid for all you do."

Thus capital is constantly using the skillful hands and busy fingers of men. The result of this union of two of the greatest elements the commercial world is twofold: first, the wages of the employee form the basis of his support; they are his bread, raiment, home and happiness; second, the labor of the employee is to the employer the basis of his support also; it is as much his bread, raiment, home and happiness as the wages are all this to the employee. So far the account seems to balance. So far it is just and right, and no fault can be found. But labor struggles beneath a serious disadvantage when the supply suddenly becomes greater than the demand; or, when artisans flood the country and in their eagerness for bread offer their labor for a mere pittance and thus cut wages in every department. To meet this emergency of the influx of foreign labor an organization has been formed for the protection of American mechanics, and in all cases where their work is equally perfect, they demand the preference over the foreign element. It was this that ruffled the temper of the eloquent Anna Dickinson a few evenings since. It was this that brought down her bitter sarcasm upon the heads of all connected with this order. I am aware that she startled her audience in the recital of that never-to-be-forgotten reception of the "heathen Chinee" on the shores of California. But it seems to me that she overlooked the intended effect of those shots and clubs. While it was a most unfortunate position for a foreign nation in a strange clime, and while the action seemed antagonistic to the fundamental principles of our Republic, it was after all but so many blows at capital, not at a foreign nation seeking a home in America. While I do not countenance this or any other similar and riotous conduct, I shall not fail to see the real cause of the difficulty, and place it where it belongs—at the very feet of capital.

These forces, labor and capital, while compelled to work together, are at present in serious difficulty. Through much unfairness on the one hand, and considerable abuse on the other, they have come to regard each other with a suspicious eye. It is a family quarrel in which both are to blame and both too proud and independent to give up. All that may be said to the contrary, these protective unions will exist so long as capital has the power to be unjust; and just so long it is well they should exist. Both sides would be greatly benefitted by a little *Christianity.*

It was not my original intention to refer to this warfare, but I felt it necessary to barely touch it at this point.

Young men, there is nothing in this world so deplorable, as youth with its present day advantages coming up to maturity in idleness. The end of such inertia is invariably crime and horrible death. Idleness is the mischief-maker of society. When men fail to work for their living, the devil finds them apt scholars to learn and practice his nefarious business. I am glad to see so many of you here to-night, paving the way to a useful and happy life. You have caught the inspiration of the activity around and within you and to become useful to the world are learning some particular trade. This is right and noble. The time allotted to man will not allow of his perfection in the arts and sciences, trades and professions. He must make a choice of *one* from this increasing constellation of genius, and then with consecrated energies patiently and persistently work with no less a motto than "Excelsior." You have no business to be satisfied with just your daily bread, to live alone from hand to mouth. You must hope for more, strive for more, but in all things be sure that you are worth to your employer the full amount of wages you demand. A great mistake seems to have seized many men in the shop and on the street that they shall do just as little work as possible to secure their wages. Men thus minded are not only dishonest and unworthy our friendship, but yield no golden fruit when the harvest comes. Above all things be contented with your trade choice, and if you see others you think might have brought you more money and greater happiness, let it not fetter your hands, but rather nerve them to double exertion in the trade for which you have schooled your fingers and strengthened your arms. Happiness and success lie not in any peculiar trade, but in your own will and faithful conduct. I pass next to speak of

THE PROFESSIONS.

While man has physical necessities to be ministered to he has intellectual, moral and spiritual wants to be met. For this end the second department in the field of labor is instituted and is known as the professions. While the professions are no more honorable and necessary to the world than the trades, it certainly requires peculiar adaptation and positive brain force to successfully engage in this particular labor.

The reason for this is plain to be seen when we take into account the vast and unbounded depths which are constantly inviting the professional man to greater activity and grander results. To him who is thoroughly imbued with the importance of his profession there is no season of rest, no time in which his brain ceases to wrestle with difficult problems and life questions. He may ride or walk, sit or stand, sleep or wake, laugh or talk, and still the work goes on. Even his sleep is disturbed by mighty visions, constantly laboring in this vast expanse of thought, where the end seems no nearer than six thousand years ago, who need wonder that often to the world he seems morose and cold? Who need blame him if, in his search for truths, which we believe shall lift humanity one round higher on the ladder of progress and happiness, he forsakes the busy life around him, tears away from friends and loved ones for the quiet of the anchorite's cell, or the silent grandeur of the old world, with its ruined castles and sacred tombs? My only wonder is that professional men can be social at all, can endure the flippant pleasures of fashionable society for even a moment. Here is the physcian, a man who has consecrated every faculty to his grand and humanity benefiting profession. Long years of careful study have fitted him for the position of respect and confidence he holds in our families. When disease troubles our bodies, when the fever burns our brains, and loved ones sit anxiously watching at our bedside, at such a moment we feel the need of his medical skill and advice. All the hard things we have said about his profession are forgotten. Implicitly we trust his wisdom and experience, and praise God for the good doctor. If the physician is true to his profession, he fully realizes the responsibility of his office, he is a man of constant thought and tender heart. To stand at the head of his profession be his aim.

Then the lawyer, with all that may be said against him, is one of the most important professionals in the world. Particularly at the present stage of morals and the presence of evil designing men. If Christianity had completed her grand work, this class would not be needed, and for this reason I feel much sympathy for these brethren; their profession like my own will altogether pass away when the millenium dawns in the heavenly splendor predicted by the holy prophets of old. Then Othello's occupation will be gone. But we need not trouble ourselves just now to seek a new field, for I am told that the millenium is not very near at hand.

To interpret law, to administer justice, to break the evil designs of the guilty against the innocent demands not only courage and a powerful will, but keen perception and deep and constant investigation. There is no school in the world where so much can be learned of both sides of life, the good and bad, as that of law. And no man is fit to accept the responsibilities of dispenser of justice unless he is willing to become an indefatigable student in every department which bears in the least upon his profession.

I am too modest to speak of my own profession. I know only too well that, like the physician and lawyer and every other public man, the clergyman's position is one of constant labor, with not an hour of rest. Our work is dignified and grand, and yet it is the humblest profession in the world, one least understood by the public and railed at unsparingly.

I need not stop to consider at least a score of other professions, let [illegible] work to do in this life for every willing hand and brain. So long as that work is honest [illegible] performed, so long will rewards follow, and happiness and contentment be the result.

But there is one want for which nothing in trades or professions can make up. That is a spiritual want. The speaker now closed his interesting lecture by earnestly exhorting the young men present to have this want satisfied, as it was by far the most important—to plow up the virgin soil, to sow the seeds of industry, frugality and honest toil, and when their heads became bowed with age they would reap a golden harvest.

MERCER AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Town and Its Surroundings—Intelligence and Morality of the People—The New Castle and Franklin Railroad Certain to be Built.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November 11, 1871.

Finding quiet enjoyment of a few leisure moments in this delightful old town, I thought that a few lines about it might not be uninteresting to your readers, and might call the attention of some hunting investment for unemployed capital to its remunerative employment. Mercer, pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, sixty miles north of Pittsburgh, is a most desirable retreat for the tired business man, anxious to lay aside for a time the cares and excitement of business, and obtain relief from the constant clack and clatter of your busy city. Laid out with fine broad streets, running at right angles, with good schools, and churches representing almost every Protestant denomination, the society and culture of the people are elevated and refined, and sobriety and morality are the criterions of success. An excellent evidence of this fact is, as I am informed by Mr. P. Pierce, the enterprising bookseller and news-dealer, that there are more copies of the COMMERCIAL sold here than all the other Pittsburgh dailies, and that he each day receives fifty COMMERCIALS to five of the *Morning Post*. Of course the borough, and in fact the whole county, is largely Republican in politics.

The surrounding country is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes, being rich, fertile, and well watered by the clear waters of numerous creeks and brooks, and the many farm houses dotted thickly here and there have more of the cozy, comfortable appearance of genuine prosperity than is generally found in the western portion of our State. Almost every farm is thickly underlaid with valuable veins of coal, iron ore and limestone, as yet but very imperfectly developed or worked, and destined soon to become an extensive source of wealth and activity.

The great drawback to Mercer is, and has been, inaccessibility to the markets of Pittsburgh, the route to and from being most "roundabout," tedious and expensive; but some enterprising capitalists have cast their eyes in this direction, and propose bringing them "out of the wilderness," if the citizens will only display a proper spirit of liberality to assist in the new project. The idea is to build a new railway from New Castle to Franklin, *via* Mercer; and that it will be a paying investment is evident at a glance. The route has been surveyed, and subscriptions are now being made to the capital stock; the company to organize under the free railroad law of the State, when the requisite amount per mile ($2,000) is subscribed. The length of the road is thirty miles; and already $240,000 has been obtained to the capital stock. It is estimated by those interested that less than $300,000 will secure right of way, grade and bridge the road, making it ready for the rails and rolling stock, which they have the assurance will bo forthcoming from the roads that this will connect with and be a feeder to. The Beaver Valley Road, sixteen miles long, running from Homewood, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to New Castle, is now paying its original stockholders *thirty per cent.* on their investment. The bulk of its traffic, being for the Venango oil regions, will naturally be drawn to this new route, as it is twenty-five miles shorter than the present course over the Atlantic and Great Western Road *via* Sharon and Greenville. Passing through immense coal fields, and fine, thickly settled farm lands, the new road will connect at Stoneboro with the Jamestown and Franklin Road, which terminates at Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie, which is claimed as a better harbor, and fifteen miles nearer Pittsburgh by this route, than Erie, Pa.

Thus it will be seen that an inconvenient gap will be filled by the building of the road; and in addition to its rich local trade, it will become a valuable part of a direct through line from Pittsburgh to the lakes, and will add another desirable outlet for the products of our Smoky City.

As an evidence that the road will be completed, I may state that such capitalists as David Sankey Judge Magoffin, Messrs. Patterson, (bankers). Mr. Boyle and Reis, Brown & Berger, all of New Castle; Hon. Samuel Griffith, Hon. William Stewart, J. H. Rankin, Doctors James and B. Magoffin, of Mercer, and Dr. Egbert, of Venango, all men of extensive means, have subscribed liberally, and say that the road *must* be built. An opportunity is now being given the farmers and residents along the line to subscribe, as it is very desirable that they should be interested, and from what I can hear they are very generally surpassing the expectations of the projectors. But little if any outside capital will be asked, and, from present indications, I do not doubt but that the road will soon be in successful operation from New Castle to Franklin. J. F. D.

WHISKY TAKES ANOTHER.

A Man in an Intoxicated Condition Walks Into the Monongahela River and is Drowned.

About one o'clock Monday morning the body of a German named Henry Eilich was found floating in the Monongahela river, near the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East Birmingham. Coroner West was notified and an inquest was held. The evidence elicited went to show that deceased, with several others, left his home on Sunday afternoon and did not return until nearly midnight. He was very much intoxicated, and instead of going to bed, remained a few moments and then went out, as he said, to the yard. Nothing more was seen of him by his family, but the policeman on the beat discovered him walking down Twenty-sixth street toward the river. His wife soon became uneasy in consequence of his absence, and on going into the street and learning of the direction taken by him, walked to the river bank and discovered the body in the water but a few feet from the shore. There was no other evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning while intoxicated. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a widow and five children in destitute circumstances, residing in East Birmingham. Deceased was employed in the Brownstown rolling mill.

Appointment by the Governor.

Governor Geary has appointed Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county, as an additional law judge in the judicial district of Bucks and Montgomery counties, in the place of Judge Ross, promoted to the president judgeship at the late elections. Mr. Olmsted was the late Senator from Tioga and Potter counties, and was unanimously recommended by the bar of Bucks and Montgomery.

WINKLER'S ROTARY ENGINE.

A Novelty in Mechanics—Explanation of the New Principle—Great Gain of Power Over the Ordinary Steam Engine.

We have heretofore referred on several occasions to a rotary engine invented by Mr. G. R. Winkler, of Williamsport, Pa. We find in the *Gazette and Bulletin* of that city the following letter from the inventor, describing the new engine: By a rotary steam engine we understand it to be a machine where the power produced by steam creates a rotary motion without the application of any supplementary machinery. In our common piston steam engines is a straight up and down motion, produced by the power of steam. This straight motion has to be transformed into a rotary motion. By this transformation a great deal of power is lost, and also a great irregularity of motion produced. To overcome this irregularity, a fly or balance wheel has to be employed. The setting in motion of this fly wheel requires an additional power. In quickening to slow motion, and retarding to quick motion of the crank, this fly wheel deadens part of the power of the crank and loses itself as much power as it deadens; that is to say, a certain power in the fly wheel and an equal power in the crank are neutralized, and so entirely lost. The benefit produced by the fly wheel, in addition to this, its primary use, is gathering of power, where the application of power is irregular, as in a saw mill. Yet if the fly wheel in such a case were driven by a regular power, its motion would truly increase and gather power.

One hundred pounds of steam produce one hundred pounds of power on the piston of a machine. If we do not consider the loss of power by friction of the piston and piston rod, or the valve in its necessary machinery, we will have a nominal power acting through the piston rod on the extension rod. By the inclination of the extension rod we lose about two per cent. The friction of the joint between the piston rod on the extension rod is a loss of 6 per cent.; the friction on the crank and crank pin five per cent.; the difference between the power employed to turn the crank and the power actually produced is 17 per cent; friction of the journal 1 per cent.; power neutralized by the fly-wheel as loss, 6 per cent.; all the power lost by transforming the straight motion into a rotary one, independent of friction in the journal, 37 per cent.*

The normal rotary engine should have no more friction in its parts than a piston engine; should produce the same power by the same quantity of steam, and should, by producing immediately a rotary motion, save the 37 per cent. of power. The cost of its construction should be at least no higher, and the durability the same as of a common piston engine.

If a rotary engine can save 37 per cent. power, what would be the difference produced by the same steam?

Suppose the loss of power in a rotary and piston engine, independent of the 37 per cent., to be 13 per cent. It is clear, then, that a piston engine would produce, by 100 pounds of steam power applied, 50 pounds friction and 50 pounds of power.

A rotary engine would have only 13 per cent. friction and produce a power of 100—13, or 87 pounds.

To produce, therefore, 100, or twice 50 pounds of actual power, I must have in a piston engine 200 pounds of steam power; in a rotary engine 115 pounds of steam. That is to say, 115 divided by two equals 57½ pounds of steam in a true rotary engine, will produce the same power that 100 pounds of steam will produce by a common piston engine. It is, therefore, easily to be seen that a normal rotary engine requires a little less than half the steam, and being more compact, far less space; and being less complicated is easier to be kept in repair, and less dangerous for inexperienced operators. Why, therefore, should so many men spend time and money to discover the principle of this engine! And why is the invention of a true normal rotary engine so desirable, and yet so little understood? It is easy to be understood why all rotary engines patented up to this time and introduced have failed to come up to the standard so much desired. In the great field of invention there are only a few inventors to be found, but a great many compilers, imitators and plagiarists—also a great number of ignoramuses and air-castle builders. Now, this is particularly the case with rotary engines. Thousands have been planned, hundreds patented, and none succeeded. I have examined closely the rotary engines invented and patented in this country and in Europe, and can reduce the whole of them into five different classes, or leading ideas. Each one of these ideas has a great many followers, but not a single one struck boldly out in a new road to find a new idea. Up to the present time all rotary engines produced are only improvements or new combinations in one of these five classes, and all have failed simply because the principles they are founded on are incorrect. It seems to me as if all these rotary engines were remodeled water power machines, worked over to fit them for an application of steam power. In reality about one-third of them are nothing but water wheels, and actually never can be propelled by steam.

What I, the inventor of the rotary engine built by Messrs. Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh, of this city, claim, is this:

Seeing the impracticability and incorrectness of the five above mentioned methods years ago, and determined to find the true normal rotary engine, I struck out for a new road, found it, followed it up and produced my rotary engine.

I know that the method followed by me is a novelty in mechanics; that my rotary engine has nothing in common with any other rotary engine patented; that I therefore am the inventor of a new mechanical power-motion, and that this motion is the only correct one for the application of steam power to produce a rotary engine. I avoided all the drawbacks of the other rotary engines; and, finally, I know that my engine is the long sought for and true normal rotary engine, and believe that it will in the course of time supercede all other steam engines now in operation.

To enable skilled men to understand the working of my rotary engine, I will describe it as clearly as possible, giving the measurement. 1. An outside or main cylinder 5 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, is closed on both ends by heads screwed on it in such a way as to be driven further in the cylinder if required for adjustment. The heads are each 1¼ inches thick. Into the center of each head is fastened a cylinder of six inches outside diameter, and 3½ inches long [illegible] space of 1 inch between them in the middle of the main cylinder. Through the middle of these two cylinders is a hole with a bore of 2 inches, and through this hole goes the journal of the machine, being also the main shaft of the factory. Where the journal enters the head there is a stuffing box. In the center of the journal and machine, filling the space between the two 6-inch diameter cylinders, is an eccentric fastened on the journal, forming an eccentric crank.

The 2 inch thick metal of the two 6 inch thick cylinders are hollow except half an inch adjoining the eccentric crank. These hollow spaces are divided in two distinct parts. The one part is connected with the steam pipe, the other with the exhaust pipe. A solid partition is fastened into the main cylinder in the two heads, and into the 6 inch cylinders. The steam entrance from out of the 6 inch cylinders into the space between these and the main cylinder is close to the one side of the partition, and the escape of the steam is on the other side of this partition. All these parts, except the journal, are stationary. Around the 6 inch cylinder, and inside the 12 inch cylinder, is an eccentric cylinder, whose diameter is 8 and 10 inches, or an average of 9 inches. This cylinder is open 3¼ inches throughout its entire length of 5 inches. The partition is inside this opening. This eccentric cylinder constitutes a double-acting piston, and has fastened to it, inside its middle, 2 inches from the head, a ring 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide, fitting on the eccentric crank above mentioned. This, with a few minor arrangements, is the perfect, entire rotary engine.

Motion.—If I take the eccentric cylinder and join its inner surface close to the outer surface of the 6 inch cylinder, (the steam box) and its outer surface close against the inside surface of the main cylinder, I produce two additional partitions. Keep these surfaces in contact, and let the eccentric cylinder traverse regularly its own orbit, and you will observe that each point in the eccentric cylinder will describe a distinct circle. The radius of all these circles is equal to the distance from the center of the eccentric cylinder to the center of the main cylinder, and the motion is exactly the same that is produced by your hand in turning a crank—or a crank driving motion.

The steam entering on the one side of the partition will open, as it were, and widen the space just between the main cylinder and the eccentric cylinder, and after that between the 6 inch cylinder and eccentric cylinder, and so on. These openings, filled with live steam, will close and then open at the other end and let the steam escape.

The motion in this way, naturally produced by steam on the eccentric cylinder, is the motion above described; and so the crank-driving motion having been produced in the eccentric cylinder, and this cylinder being immediately connected with the eccentric crank around the journal, it is easily seen how the steam, on entering and escaping, turns the journal without any intermediate machinery or a dead point. In fact it is the same as if you were to take hold of the crank with your hand and turn the journal; so does the steam in my machine take hold of the eccentric cylinder and turn the journal.

All the friction I have is in the crank and journal and where the eccentric cylinder slides inside the main, outside the 6-inch cylinder, and on the iron heads—in all about 9 per cent.

The practical trial made with an engine built to ascertain mainly the correctness of the new principle, (as understood and considered by me,) was a full success, and I do not hesitate in the least to say that after my next new machine is finished, I will have, even in its young and naturally imperfect state, a steam engine that will produce by a given quantity of steam, more power on a main shaft than any other full stroke, high pressure engine in the world. G. R. WINKLER.

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*The per centage for loss of power in the crank is not exact, as the dead points in a piston machine seem to neutralize it, as one fault may neutralize another. G. R. W.

DESOLATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Loss of Life and Property in Wisconsin and Michigan.

A correspondent, writing from the burned regions in Wisconsin, says: After making a deduction for exaggerations, I had supposed that 500 would cover the number of dead on the west side of the bay. I now learn from reliable sources that the actual number of interments up to Monday night counted up to 504. Add another hundred for remains of ashes and charred bones at Peshtigo, and I think we have not far from the true number on the west side. Add 150 for the east side—making 750 in all—and the death roll is nearly complete.

A medium estimate of damage to pine land in the Green Bay region is $400,000. The damage on the Wolf is figured at $300,000. There is an abundance of hard wood left in places; the damages to individuals may amount to $300,000. The loss of fifteen sawmills burned is put at $225,000. The loss of cord-wood, ties, hemlock bark, &c., is set at $200,000. The loss of fences, buildings, wagons, cattle, crops, among the six hundred farmers, cannot be less than $600,000—making a total aggregate of more than $3,000,000, aside from those at Peshtigo.

The country through from Brown county north to Big Sturgeon Bay, for 400 square miles, is utterly devastated. At least four hundred farms in this tornado section alone are left desolate, stripped of every improvement. Fences, barns, dwellings, implements, furniture, wagons, harness and crops, all went up in a "whirlwind of fire." It will take thirty years in that cold, hard soil for their timber to grow again. In the aggregate, their losses must foot up to $1,000 a family. Farmers here have saved one-half of their teams that were let loose in the woods, and one-third of their stock. But they have no hay, straw, grain, or feed of any sort—not even the poor chance to browse in the woods. Nearly all, with large families, have lost their last cow and pig. In a ride of six miles, on nearly a straight line, I saw but three hens and a fanning-mill—the only farm implement left in the town. In the Belgian settlement on Red River, sixty-two families were burned out in a row. Not a house, not a shed, not a coop—not one rail left upon another. The families had fled, almost naked and breathless, to the few cabins on the outskirts that were saved.

So complete has been the burning of timber in the tract about twenty miles wide and forty miles long in Huron and Sanilac counties, in Michigan, that it will more resemble a prairie than a woodland in the course of a few years. Every additional account which comes to hand proves that the first reports of the ravages of the fire were not exaggerated. It is more probable that the half has not been told. A party who penetrated the interior of Huron county as far as Verona, says the scene is indescribable. In the township of Paris it is not believed that twenty acres of green timber land remain. Even the black ash and cedar swamps have been devoured. The roads are blockaded by fallen trees five and ten deep, scattered as wildly as if they had fallen from above. It is through such a country that the settler has to convey provisions to his famishing family.

THE *American Bookseller* refers to the temporary check to the trade caused by the Chicago and other great fires, and adds: The number of absolutely new books published and forthcoming is not large, but publishers are vieing with each other in bringing out attractive editions of standard authors. This is certainly a safe course, but it is not very flattering to American enterprise, in view of the fact that this country undoubtedly affords the best field for the profitable issue of literary novelties in the whole world. Nothing original and striking fails here of immediate and large success, and we cannot but attribute, in a measure, the comparative dearth of such productions to the habit of slighting the writings of new and unknown native authors, too common to the publishers of both books and periodicals.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Their Right to Inherit Real Estate—Are "Miscegenerative" Marriages Legal?—Interesting Argument.

The case of James Davis and Wm. Carlisle vs. Francis M. Wright and others, argued Saturday in the Supreme Court, involved some nice questions of law, as effecting the right of illegitimate children to inherit property. The case originated in this way: Among the old residents and property holders of Allegheny county, was Samuel Alexander, of South Fayette township, who died intestate on the 11th of September, 1850, leaving one hundred and seven acres of land. He had four children, one of whom, Jane E. Alexander, was married (as is alleged) to Archibald F. Wright, a colored man, in the State of New York, on the 7th of December, 1853. They then removed to Canada, and resided in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge for several years. Mrs. Wright (formerly Alexander) was the mother of two children, Frances M. and Alfred A. Wright, the latter of whom was born January 4, 1856. At the birth of this child "she took cold and never got over it," as one of the witnesses stated—adding "that he saw her corpse and was at her funeral." The children were subsequently brought to Allegheny county, and placed in charge of Christopher Hope, as guardian. In the meantime the other heirs of Samuel Alexander conveyed the land to James Davis and William Carlisle. Messrs. Miller & McBride, counsel for the minor children, brought an action in ejectment, in the Common Pleas against the purchasers of the land, to recover the one undivided fourth part of the estate, which the children were entitled to inherit through their mother. The case was tried before Judge Stowe, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. Messrs. Woods and Ewing, counsel for the defendants, took a writ of error to the Supreme Court, in which case Davis and Carlisle appear as plaintiffs, and the minor children of Jane Wright (formerly Alexander) as defendants.

There was some dispute as to the legal marriage, and the testimony was by no means conclusive as to that fact. It was not denied, however, that there had been a cohabitation, and a virtual marriage under the laws of this State. She asserted her marriage in letters addressed to her husband's relatives in this city, but there was no positive proof as to a legal contract.

The important question involved then, is, can the children of Jane E. Wright, if illegitimate, and being born in Canada, inherit her share of her father's real estate in Allegheny county, under the act of 1855, which provides that "illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and they and their mother shall have capacity to inherit from each other real estate in fee simple, and personal estate as next of kin."

It is objected that they cannot inherit in such case—first, because not of the blood of the grandfather, Samuel Alexander, through whom the estate descended; second, because they were born in a foreign country, and hence not within the provisions of the act; third, because the marriage of a white woman to a negro, or *vice versa*, is not a legal contract according to the customs and usages of Pennsylvania society.

To these objections it was answered that the act makes no exceptions; that the children are of the blood of the ancestor, Samuel Alexander; that it is immaterial where they were born, their mother having been a citizen of Pennsylvania; and that the position assumed as to the invalidity of the marriage contract between whites and blacks, was so palpably untenable as not to need argument. This latter view was evidently shared by some of the Judges, as might be inferred from their remarks; but Mr. Woods pressed the point notwithstanding, contending that, although there was no law prohibiting such marriages, they were not recognized as binding or valid by the usages and customs of the State.

Other interesting points were raised, as to inheritable blood, lineal and collateral heirs, the disabilities of bastards, citizenship, etc. These questions were ably argued, and the decision of the case will carry with it the establishment of important principles under the intestate laws.

THE STORY OF A RING.

One of the Romances of the War.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

In the year 1861, a young man, then living a few miles from this city, went into the Missouri state guard as a soldier. At Springfield, and on the re-organization of this branch of the army, he took service as a Confederate. Afterwards he joined a company in Col. Up. Hays's regiment, and participated in the battle of Lone Jack.

Before leaving home, however, his mother gave him an old-fashioned gold ring, which had a heart upon it, and the letters "R. S." engraved upon this heart. She placed it on her son's hand with a wish, or, rather, a prayer, that he might go through the war safely, and get safely back to his home again.

It is not known that either the ring or the prayer acted as a charm, but the young man went unharmed through many bloody fights, being hit in but one of them, the wound then proving to be only a mere scratch.

In 1864, the young man was very sick of a fever at Clarksville, Texas. During the delirium attendant upon it, and while he was tossing to and fro, the ring slipped from his finger and was lost. The closest search failed to find it, and it was given up for good. There waited upon the young man, however, a very pretty and amiable girl, who seemed to be very sorry when he got well enough to rejoin his command. When he left he laughingly told her that if she would find his ring, and he lived, he would come back and marry her. If this promise was made at first with any degree of certainty, it was soon forgotten in the excitement and care of a soldier's life, and only at rare intervals, perhaps, did he recall the sick room and the ministering angel.

When the war was over the young man returned to his father's farm in Jackson county, and went to [illegible] to him with redoubled sorrow. He determined to write to the lady who had nursed him, and to inquire of her whether she was married or not, and whether she had ever seen or heard anything of the present his mother had made him.

The letter was written in August, 1869, and in March, 1870, what was his surprise to receive an answer from the identical girl he had left in 1864, and to whom he had made a slight promise of marriage. She was still single, she said, and waiting for him. And what was stranger still, only five days before she wrote she had found the lost ring. The manner of finding it was as follows: The father of the young lady had determined to make some repairs in his house, which repairs necessitated the taking up of the floor of the room in which the soldier had been sick. After doing this, and while digging away some rubbish beneath, the workmen came upon the ring. It had slipped through a crack in the floor, and had been lying there, safe and sound, for nearly five long years. The lady took possession of it at once, and wrote immediately to its owner, as we have stated above. Perhaps she looked upon its recovery as an omen, and perhaps it was. At any rate it was a little romantic with all its attending circumstances.

The correspondence thus commenced, or rather renewed, was continued with an ever increasing ardor on the part of the gentleman, until in the end he made a new and impetuous offer of marriage. Without that the story would be incomplete. Last week with money in his pocket, a good home in Jackson county, and a great happiness in his heart, this young soldier—now somewhat older and more settled and sedate—started for Clarksville, Texas, the home of his betrothed. Who can doubt of the result? He will remain there probably a month, and return again to Missouri with his bride. When he does we promise to give his name. Until then it is impossible, for the condition of secrecy was attached to the information before we could obtain it. The circumstances, however, are just as we have narrated in every particular, and furnish another to the long list of romantic incidents that have grown out of the war.

A Most Remarkable Murder—Does Intellectual Culture Prevent Crime?

[From the New York Sun.]

The perpetration of wife-murder is not so unusual an occurrence as to excite any very considerable attention on the part of the public, unless the circumstances of the crime are of an extraordinary character. When, however, an educated Episcopalian clergyman, over sixty years of age, murders his wife, who is almost his equal in years, on his own hearthstone, and then endeavors to conceal the deed by attempting to remove her body in a chest, the case is decidedly interesting. Such are the principal facts in the Stockwell tragedy, the account of which we have already published.

The Rev. John Selby Watson graduated with high honors at Trinity College, Dublin, thirty-three years ago. One year after taking his degree he was ordained and became a minister of Church of England. He did not long officiate as a parochial clergyman, for he was soon elected head master of the Stockwell grammar school in Surrey. This position he had retained for upward of twenty-five years previous to the 8th of October, 1871, living, with his wife and a female servant, in the neighborhood of the school. He was in comfortable circumstances, and was, to all appearances, happy in his family relations.

After the custom of many teachers, he became an author. Several volumes of translations in Bohn's Classical Library—a series of works with which college students, to whom they are known as "ponies," are quite familiar—were written by him. He edited Pope's Homer and a number of Latin and Greek authors, besides writing a book on "The Reasoning Power in Animals." It seemed as if he had more than most men to make his old age content. He could look back upon a career both creditable and satisfactory. He was not exposed to the suffering of extreme poverty. He enjoyed the companionship of his books, and the affectionate regard of his pupils, who, we are told, were wont to seek his assistance and advice when in trouble.

If there seemed a person in the world unlikely to do murder, this was the man. Yet, on the second Sunday of last month, in the evening, while the servant was absent, he killed his wife by crushing her skull with the butt of a pistol. On the servant's return he informed her that his wife had gone to the country to remain five or six days. He retired as usual, spent the two following days in arranging his books and papers, and on the succeeding Wednesday took poison, but was not killed by it. On the arrival of the physician summoned by the servant, he handed him a paper on which were written these words:

"In a fit of fury I have killed my wife. Often and often have I endeavored to restrain myself, but my rage overcame me, and I struck her down. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. I hope that she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is Anne. The key is in a letter on the table."

It has often been doubted whether intellectual education tends in any wise to repress crimes against honesty. The life of Bacon is frequently cited as evidence that it does not. Froude, the English historian, maintains that our modern education has only increased the relative proportion of rogues in the community. "I doubt very much, indeed," he says, "whether the honesty of the country has been improved by the substitution so generally of mental education for industrial." As to deeper and darker crimes, however, the question is still more important, and far less easy to answer. It is difficult to believe that intellectual culture exerts no influence to prevent the commission of murder and kindred offenses. To say that moral education alone can do this, even if the truth of the proposition be admitted, explains nothing; for the mere fact of intellectual culture must affect the moral faculty, and must affect it in some proportion to the extent and thoroughness of such culture. This murder in England is the act of a man of superior mental acquirements. His familiarity with the moral law is of no moment, because the instances of its violation by its most attentive students are sadly numerous in the history of crime. The noteworthy fact is that the most liberal education, followed by years of literary toil and consequent increase in intellectual culture, will not suffice to restrain a man from the commission of the highest crimes.

Important Discovery in Tanning.

It appears from investigation that Western Texas has, in inexhaustible quantity, two of the best tanning materials known to the world. The wood as well as the bark of the mesquite, a species of timber that abounds in great quantity, is found to be rich in tannic acid, but live oak is even better, yielding by chemical demonstration fifty per cent. of tan, while mesquite yields but thirty per cent. A remarkable and important quality of the tan of the mesquite, however, is that instead of beginning on the surfaces, it strikes through and through, incising into the hide, revealing the fact that the process of tanning goes on in the center equal with the surface. The experiments made by practical gentlemen are said to have demonstrated that the wood of the mesquite is fully equal to black jack, which stands among the richest barks we tan, while the live oak is much richer than either. A letter from Texas on the subject says the discovery will have a very important effect in the supply of our country and the world with the necessary article of leather, the demand of which is constantly on the increase. The interest in this discovery and its value increases from the fact of the rapid exhaustion of the materials for tanning in our country and in many other parts of the world.

Selected Miscellany.

Song for November.

The brown fogs are rising,
The yellow leaves falling,
The song-birds are silent,
The harsh winds are wailing;
The days have shrunk shorter,
The nights have grown longer,
Warmth becomes weaker,
Cold waxes stronger;
Yet, in close darkness
Which no eye can sever,
The world-strength is shaping
Blossoms forever.

Life is fast sinking,
Sun-like and bright,
As out of the heavens
Falls the great night.
Yet, fear I never
Leaving this earth-place,
Knowing the grave is
Also a birth-place;
And the soul, growing
With God-power vernal,
Will it not burst into
Blossoms eternal?

AN English army surgeon, writing to the London *Times*, traces the supposed impending visit of cholera to a "monster religious meeting" on the Ganges. He says that he was in one of the worst cholera districts in India in the year 1867. Preparations were then making for a gathering at Hurdwar on the Ganges. The medical officers of the army warned the Government of the danger of such an assemblage. The authorities could not, or would not interfere. The multitude assembled, in number about 300,000. In forty-eight hours after the gathering the cholera broke out among them. The multitudes, panic-stricken, scattered north, south, east and west carrying the seeds of the disease with them. From this beginning, and not from Persia, this writer contends the cholera is spreading. Persia received its infection from the assemblage on the Ganges. The writer says that these monster meetings are held at stated times. If some one could furnish data by which it could be shown that the "meetings" and the outbreak of cholera occur in the same year, the case might be made out.

If the perplexing problem of the origin of species is not solved it will surely not be for lack of theories on that point. We find in an exchange the following, which, though rather whimsical and far-fetched, is about as rational as some that have provoked a good deal of serious discussion. It is said to be a tradition among the Seminole Indians that when the Great Spirit came to people the earth, he made three men, all with fair complexions, and having led them to the margin of a small lake, bade them leap in and wash. One instantly obeyed, and came out fairer than before. The second hesitated, and the water becoming foul, he emerged of a bright copper color, while the third, hesitating still longer, came out black as mud. The Great Spirit then laid before them three packages, and out of pity for the misfortune of his color, gave the black man the first choice. He chose the heaviest, and found it to contain spades, hoes and implements of labor. The red man chose the next heavy package, and received apparatus for hunting, fishing and carrying on war. The third and lightest package was left for the white man, and in it he found pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind, and foundation of the white man's superiority.

A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church, while preaching, was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me, 'you made a great mistake; that young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service at least, there was good order.

Among the almost inaccessible hills that skirt Southern Hindoostan there dwell the Todas (a Tamil word for herdsman), a race once numerous but now consisting of less than 600 souls. They are the relic of some ancient nation long since stranded in India (perhaps descendants of the Scythians who invaded the East centuries ago, compelled for preservation to resort to the fastnesses of the mountains), whose appearance, language and customs separate them utterly from Hindoos and Mohammedans. Lords of the soil, receiving from the English government an annual tribute, unconnected with other hill tribes, dwelling in peculiar habitations, speaking a mixed language, their traditions faint, their religion unique, their occupation wholly pastoral,—inaccessible to all Christian missions,—averse to war, and understanding and accepting the fact of constant decrease of population, they present a problem to ethnologists which it is difficult to solve. In appearance the Toda is the very opposite to the Hindoo. He is tall, athletic, of a light bronze complexion, with large, dark eyes and features of Romish cast. The hair, whether of men or women, is never cut. Clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting of a single cotton robe. Their demeanor is in striking contrast to other natives of India; devoid of cringing, rarely timid, and to Europeans almost always confident and self-possessed. The race is brave, but unwarlike; the best guides after game, but the worst protectors in danger. Like the North American Indian, the Toda is capable of bearing great fatigue, of long abstinence from food, and of tracking wild animals with unerring instinct. The women are large and coarse, with no pretensions to good looks. In a climate unusually humid, with no artificial covering upon their heads, their hair attains a luxuriance most extraordinary. They have few children. The race is steadily decreasing. Their villages—munds—consist of a few scattered huts of an oval shape, situated in caring for [illegible] the woods of fastnesses these munds that their whole employment consists, dairys and cheese vats, assortment [illegible] selections of breed, rearing of calves and fattening beeves for slaughter, are to be found. The buffalo is the sole possession of the Toda. He cultivates no land, engages in no merchandise, cares for no commerce. His subsistence is from the milk and meat of the buffalo alone. In care of them he spends his simple life, migrating from one pasture to another as necessity requires, shunning all approach to the abodes of other men, and asserting among the hills his exclusive right to the soil.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Mysterious Occurrence Near Mechanicsburg, Pa.—Was It Crime or Carelessness?

On the evening of the 2d inst., great excitement was created in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, and vicinity, by a report that five persons in the family of Mr. Jesse Shriver, and residing half a mile from that place, had been poisoned. We find the following facts in regard to the matter in the *Cumberland Valley Journal*: On Thursday of last week Mr. Shriver and his family, except the younger members, together with Mr. Schwanger, an old gentleman living with them, were in the field husking corn. About five o'clock Mrs. Shriver went to the house to prepare the evening meal, consisting of cold and hot pork, biscuit, coffee, &c. The family ate heartily thereof at six o'clock, and at seven Mr. Shriver and his wife, Mary, their daughter, aged seventeen, Alice, fifteen years old, Annie, aged thirteen, and Sarah, eleven, were attacked with violent vomiting, and exhibited other unmistakable evidences of having been poisoned. Two physicians were immediately summoned, and administered the proper antidotes. At last accounts all the sufferers were in a fair way of recovery.

It was at first supposed that the poison was contained in some baking soda purchased a few days previously, but as only a portion of those poisoned had partaken of the buiscuits containing this substance, a new theory had to be sought. A more satisfactory explanation of the mysterious affair is found in the fact that a box of rat and roach poison, some of which had been used, was picked up near the house; that it had never been purchased by any of the inmates of the house, and that a substance resembling that contained in the box was found on the cold pork. The physicians state that all the cases would have proven fatal, had not the quantity of poison taken been so large as to produce violent sickness at the stomach, causing the ejection of the matter. The question is, who administered the poison. At last accounts no suspecion attached to any person. A portion of the food on the table that evening and the baking soda have been sent to a chemist to be analyzed.

Ecclesiastical Power in Spain.

No movement for the reform of the Church comes from within the Church, as it did among the Northern nations in the sixteenth century. The Spaniards in orders who revolt are never distinguished men; and we are sorry to add, from our personal knowledge, that they are sometimes blackguards. On Sundays, and other *dias de fiesta*, the largest churches are filled, and although many days are no longer holidays by law, the law proves less strong than the custom. A thunder storm sets people sprinkling the house with holy water. The streets are full of kneelers in the mud when the *viatico* passes under a scarlet canopy, with the little bell ringing. Nor does any respectable Spaniard, in the most revolutionary city, approach death without his friends paying him the compliment of carrying a torch in the rear of the sacraments to the door of his sick chamber. During the height of the excitement produced by the revolution of 1868, we saw the sacraments taken to the rooms of an artillery officer by his comrades of the regiment. The *viatico* was borne by a priest in a carriage. The officers walked before it, bareheaded, with torches. The band played the royal march. Everybody within sight fell upon their knees; and the priest passed with his sacred burden among kneeling spectators from the carriage to the house. All such customs are deeply rooted in Spanish life; and are, besides, deliberately cherished by the upper classes, noble and commercial equally, as securities for public order. If you talk to a man of these classes about the Protestant schools, he will tell you that they make Spaniards indifferent, or atheistic, but not Protestant. And this general conviction is worthy of serious consideration. The Spanish opposition to the Church is, properly speaking, not so much due to a wish to reform the Church, as it is a part of the general revolutionary movement of Europe, the headquarters of which are in France. The Spaniard of this way of thinking is not a Protestant, and still less a Protestant of the so-called Evangelical type but a Republican in politics, and, in religion, a follower of the Volneys and others, who have been carefully translated for his benefit. And, although he is out-numbered, even in cities which return Republican Deputies, by the orthodox, we are to remember that, from the nature of the case, he belongs to the active and enterprising party. Catalonia and Andalusia contain thousands of Republicans, Socialists and Communists among the working men. The International has its branches in Spain, as elsewhere; and wherever such views prevail, they are accompanied by hostility to the Church and disbelief in its doctrines.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

How the Tammany Thieves Did It.

[From the Nation.]

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the twenty millions which we know to have been stolen have been used in the corruption of electors, and the payment of managers of both parties, all over the State. We are only saying what all "the men inside politics" know well, that there has for the last few years been hardly a town or county caucus, between this city and the Lakes, in which Tweed's hand has not been felt. He has his agents everywhere—some stationary, some itinerant—and they are as numerous in the Republican as in the Democratic ranks. To some he pays salaries, to others he makes donations, and others he holds by "taking care" of a son or brother, or other relative or friend, in the city. In this way he has influenced largely the return of members of the Legislature. Under his manipulations, a considerable number go to Albany ready to be seduced. The virtue of the others does not stand very long after he has arrived with his money-bags, and their return to their constituents enriched no longer excites shame on the one side or indignation on the other. We believe it was the experience of the reform Democrats at the late Convention at Rochester that the country delegates were little if any superior in tone to the band of jail birds which Tammany sent up from the city. As regards the Republicans, we shall only say that Tweed has a book in which he has entered the sums paid last winter to the various Republican legislators for their votes, and that it is expected and believed that, if he finds that the game is really up as far as he is concerned, he will publish it. Let us hope and pray he will. It will be the most striking "literary event" of the season. One entry in it at least has been already revealed by him with his usual cynicism, and has been used against a prominent politician in the western part of the State during the late canvass.

A TRIP THROUGH THE OIL REGION.

General Evidences of Growth and Prosperity—Verona and Its Surroundings—Plumb Creek Branch—West Penn Junction—Iron Bridges—Modern Progress—Kittanning—Mahoning Branch—Clarion Branch—Brady's Bend—Valuable Coal Mines—Parker's Landing—Pipe Circulation—Foxburg—Oil City—Magnitude of the Oil Interest—Low Waters—Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad—Summer Resorts.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., November 8, 1871.

GENERAL EVIDENCES OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

A trip up the Allegheny Valley surpasses all others within a few hours' ride of Pittsburgh for amusement in varying scenery, changing throngs of passengers, variety of character, appearances of general thrift, and the tumult of an enormous business of rapidly-growing importance, evidencing matchless prosperity. These are all interesting matters, and afford a continual entertainment to the passer on the Valley road. The visitor of a year ago is now surprised at the progress everywhere apparent from Pittsburgh to the northern line of the State. On leaving town the crowd of freight cars is greater, and a double track nearly finished as far as Hulton proves the rising demands of business. And so these evidences of growth accumulate all along the way, not only in the thrift of towns and villages, but in the general increase of population and wealth throughout the valley. The travel and transportation upon the railroad to Oil City are fifty per cent. greater than they were last year, proving the necessity for a second track, which the company has commenced, and will have completed over their whole line at an early day.

VERONA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

At Verona (lately called Verner) the company has purchased seventy-five acres of land, which is now being graded preparatory to the erection of shops designed to be extensive and first class in every respect. In the neighborhood are beautiful situations for suburban residences which will doubtless be improved in due season. The distance from the city to this station is but ten miles, and the receding hills upon both sides of the river leave an opening of flats and gently rising grounds, diversified by undulations, ravines, groves of native forest trees, and distant heights crowned with primitive woods, altogether pesenting an assemblage of charming natural features ready for the hands of taste to improve and beautify.

PLUM CREEK BRANCH.

To open an immense coal field eight or ten miles from Verona, a branch road from that place will be finished and ready for use early in the spring. The surveys and profiles are all prepared for giving out the work, and there being no cuttings or embankments on the line of a kind to occasion delay, a sufficient force can do the grading in a little while, and the track can be laid and the cars running by the time mentioned; so that very soon a fresh source of wealth will be pouring forth its treasures in the immediate neighborhood of the city.

WEST PENN JUNCTION—IRON BRIDGES.

There are some notable matters at the West Penn Junction, where there is generally a numerous exchange of wayfarers. A double track iron bridge will be erected this winter, superseding the present wooden fabric, across the Kiskiminetas. It will be of five spans of two hundred feet, making an imposing structure of one thousand feet in length. Several shorter bridges of the same material are also put up, or ready to be so, at different points on the line above and below, and it is the purpose of the company to renew all the wooden bridges on their road with double track iron structures, giving permanence and safety in place of decay and danger.

MODERN PROGRESS.

The remains of the once useful canal, and aqueduct across the Allegheny at this point, are still visible, but so diminished as to scarcely attract the attention of a stranger to the locality. When contrasted with their imposing appearance of former days, enlivened by passing boats with thronged decks and the gentle echos of the helmsman's toy trumpet, the mutability of human works is strikingly apparent. Now, all is superseded by the railroad with its rapid transit, accomplishing the distances in hours which required days in times of the boats; its thundering trains rushing and crashing through space with unearthly shrieks, in place of the silent gliding boat rippling along the still water with the soft notes of the pilot's horn. Thus are we leaving further behind us every year "the good old days of Adam and Eve."

KITTANNING.

This ancient town, which long wore the somnolent aspect of a finished place, has been quickened into new life by the magic presence of a railway, and gives evidence of a fresh growth in new buildings of modern form, and extending limits as well as closing vacancies within its old borders to accommodate more people. The situation of the town is very pretty, and the country about it is handsome as well as productive, opening a lanscape on all sides agreeable in itself and associated with the helping idea of comfort and abundance. The iron mills in the lower suburbs, destroyed by fire some years ago, have been rebuilt and are again in active operation—a gratifying fact to note.

MAHONING BRANCH.

At the mouth of the Redbank river, sixty-four miles above Pittsburgh, begins the branch road across to Driftwood on the Philadelphia and Erie The distance is one hundred and ten miles, extending from the Allegheny river to the waters of the west branch of the Susquehanna, crossing the Allegheny mountains at a grade of only sixteen feet. This great advantage of grade will enable one locomotive to draw as heavy a train across the mountains as three can do on the Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio. Such a decided superiority must secure to this line a large share of the eastern and western freights. Fifty miles of the road are already graded. More than two thousand

CLARION BRANCH.

From the Redbank also a branch is to be constructed thirty-six miles to Clarion, the county seat of Clarion county. The surveys are under way, and the work will be actively prosecuted without delay until the road is finished, which will probably not be later than next June. This road will open a good agricultural district, which also contains coal and iron ore, and the whole is supposed to be oil territory, some parts of it having been already proven to be such.

BRADY'S BEND.

A few miles further up is Brady's Bend, which has been several years famous from being the seat of the Great Western Iron Mills, for the manufacture principally of railroad iron. It is one of the first establishments for this important work that has been set up in our country. The blazes and smoke from its numerous chimneys and stacks, the fiery glow of its forges, ovens, and moving masses of intensely heated iron, and the puffing of steam from its engines, present a lively and interesting aspect when observed from the cars on the opposite side of the river. The hills at the foot of which it stands contain the coal, the ore, and limestone, which constitute the raw material of its great fabric. So favored a site is rare indeed. That at Johnstown is the only one in Pennsylvania. In additions to this, the real estate of the Great Western Company is all oil territory, as is also the surrounding country to an undefined extent. It is here that the first valuable oil development is met with in ascending the river—it is the present southern limit of the rich Pennsylvania oil region.

VALUABLE COAL MINES.

Near Catfish Landing, three miles above Brady's Bend, the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company commenced operations two years ago in the famous Pittsburgh coal vein, which lies here one hundred and fifty feet above the river. They are already taking out three hundred tons a day, which is let down by two inclined planes to the Valley Railroad. The coal is excellent, being very nearly of the same quality found below and well known in Pittsburgh. A ready market for it the company find in the oil region and on Lake Erie, from Detroit to Buffalo. The coal is especially good for steam purposes, and will, of course, meet a ready sale to any amount likely to be produced.

PARKER'S LANDING.

A productive oil district centers here. Derricks are scattered upon the hilltops and slopes, and on the low grounds, in all directions, at most of which the busy pumps are at work, and the panting engines giving noisy proof of their incessant activity. There has been a large increase of the oil product in this district, which now amounts to about three thousand barrels per day. The bustle of active business meets the eye on every side. Long trains of tank cars are standing upon the sidings, some taking in their oleagenous lading, and some waiting for their turn to get to the fountains for the same purpose. The method of filling the portable tanks is ingeniously contrived and very expeditious. Capacious iron reservoirs are constructed at proper elevations near the railroad, which are filled through pipes from the wells if they are on the same side of the river, or through pipes crossing the river bottom from reservoirs standing upon the other side, into which the oil has been received through pipes from the wells upon that side. The oil is drawn from the elevated reservoirs near the railroad into the portable tanks by means of what are termed loading racks, which are horizontal iron tubes standing beside the railroad and placed at a height of about twelve feet, having a pipe connection with the elevated tanks, and flexible or jointed nozzles of sufficient caliber inserted at suitable distances, through which the oil is discharged, and a car of the usual capacity of eighty barrels loaded in a few minutes by the pressure from the elevated reservoir.

PIPE CIRCULATION.

The pipe system has become a great interest, and pervades the whole oil region. It facilitates and cheapens the collection and transport of oil, and thus does good by diminishing the cost of an article that has become a necessary of life, and enters into the consumption of every family in the rural districts of all civilized nations. It is literally an enlightening agent, by which the Allegheny valley enlightens the world. The pipe lines of the Parker district alone have a combined length of over three hundred miles, which cost more than $500,000. All the lines of the oil region have together an extent of more than one thousand miles, which has involved an outlay of upward of $3,000,000.

FOXBURG.

Three miles above Parker is Foxburg, where new developments of unusual richness have recently drawn much attention and produced a renewed excitement not uncommon on such occasions. Multitudes are coming and going, the arrivals and departures averaging about one thousand a day. Foxburg I believe is generally included in the Parker district.

There are several other points along the way up the river where there are valuable wells giving rise to active business,—among these are Emlenton, Scrubgrass Foster and the neighborhood of Franklin. But

OIL CITY

Is still the center of the region, standing at the point where it branches up Oil creek and up the Allegheny, extending in the one direction above Titusville through a continuously productive oil territory a distance of more than twenty miles; and in the other, thirty-six miles to Tidioute, in Warren county, where there are as many fine wells as there also along the way to that place. Oil City has taken a fresh start of late owing to recent developments in its vicinage and in the districts above. A population of some ten or twelve thousand is now contained within its corporate limits, and the town wears the general appearance of increase and prosperity. It has been terrible chastened by fire, and through that bitter scourge has come forth with a decidedly improved appearance in buildings, streets, business places and public accommodations. It is a great railroad center, being the terminus of the Allegheny Valley road, the Warren and Franklin, the Oil Creek road from Corry, the Franklin and Jamestown, (a road diverging from the Lake Shore line at Girard in Erie county), and a branch of the Atlantic and Great Western from Meadville.

A large Union Depot of solid and substantial materials will be erected next season, sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of the multitudes who daily arrive and depart, at this unctious metropolis of din and traffic. Such a building with a few others already finished or going up will aid much in the inflammable, slip-shod look which the oil towns generally wear—as if they were mere temporary sojourning places to be abandoned the moment anticipated advantages are realized. The number of converging railroads so covered all avenues of transit that the Franklin and Jamestown Road was forced to tunnel nine hundred feet under the hill between Holiday Run and Oil Creek, or stay outside the focus of trade. Such determation to "get in," carried out at so large a cost, if guided by sound judgment, gains the marvelous prizes of success which the timid and hesitating never acquire.

A little above Oil City, in the flats of the Siverly farm, bordering the Allegheny river, Messrs. John Gracie & Co, are building [very extensive oil refinery. It is spread over a large surface, its different departments being so far apart that the burning of any one would not set fire to the others. The reservoirs are placed with reference to the same incommunicable situation that a conflagration would be confined to the place of its origin. Besides this, all the latest improvements in refining are introduced, and the capacity of the concern will be adequate to the consumption of three thousand barrels of crude oil per day. Its situation is such that it will have a choice of markets for its product, and being in the midst of the fountains of the material it refines, it cannot fail to be a remunerative enterprise.

MAGNITUDE OF THE OIL INTERESTS.

The petroleum product has become one of the leading interests of the country. Beside the enormous home consumption of its crude and refined elements, the export of the same to foreign countries last year, as ascertained by the Government trade reports, amounted to over thirty-five millions of dollars, being of just as much worth to the nation and its commerce as the same amount in gold. The quantity used at home must be larger than that exported, so that the worth of the whole product runs up to from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars annually. It is a vast flow of wealth from the bowels of the earth confined at present to a comparatively small area, and naturally stimulates a widespread desire to participate in a treasure so bountifully provided by the Creator. To swoop down upon it and bear it off, six lines of railroads are already penetrating the region from the north. But as yet there is but one from the south—the Allegheny Valley—which, with its double track, its branches and its connections, will offer facilities for the trade, of ample capacity to command the full share due to the south, the southeast and southwest of the oil region.

LOW WATERS.

The drouth of the past season has been wide spread, and though relieved by seasonable showers sufficient to keep up the growth of vegetation, has dried up the water courses by its long continuance without adequate rains to flow into their channel after moistening the the soil. The consequence is the same throughout the valley from Pittsburgh to the heads of all the streams—low water and no navigation to float to market the great staples depending upon that kind of transportation. Large quantities of lumber are now lying throughout the upper districts bordering upon the Allegheny awaiting high water. The unavailability of so much capital as is now thus lying dormant and useless, subjects the business men to great embarrassment and occasions a general scarcity of money.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

This road was opened in September. Coming through the oil regions by way of the Allegheny river to the beautiful town of Warren, I made an expidition to Dunkirk upon the new road. It appears to be a well constructed work, over which the fine new cars of the company run smoothly. The line of the road passes up the valley of the Conewango from Warren to near the outlet of Chautauqua lake, which it does not approach close enough to be within view. Thence its course is nearly due north across the dividing summit between the waters flowing into the Allegheny and Lake Erie. The country along the route is undulating, universally susceptible of cultivation, and especially well adapted to grazing and dairy purposes. Carrying oil is as yet a leading business. Eighteen or twenty tank cars, holding some sixteen hundred barrels go up the road to Dunkirk daily—they are almost invariably destined to New York city. The country being well settled, a fair way business is transacted. It is possible that the Allegheny Valley may change present arrangements and make this road a part of its line from Pittsburgh to Buffalo. As to the

SUMMER RESORTS

On Chautauqua Lake, there will be little, if any, difference in getting there between this and the old route. Six or seven new hotels for the accommodation of transient visitors are being erected at various points on the borders of the lake, so that to be landed at the head or the outlet will be of small moment. I was told that all needful precautions were being taken for the safety of excursionists on the Chautauqua waters, so that there may be no fear of a recurring calamity like that of last season.

PROSPERO.

Recent Inventions.

It is said that a firm in London is now constructing the most economical steam engines in the world. For their mill engines these manufacturers guarantee a consumption of less than two pounds of coal per horse power per hour, and they claim that in some cases these engines in practice have brought the figure as low as one pound of coal per horse power per hour.

To realize the importance of this improvement, it must be considered that ordinary steam engines, in many cases, burn as much as ten pounds of coal per horse power per hour. This is common when the boiler admits of the evaporation of only six pounds of water for every pound of coal. When engines are supplied with Cornish boilers, so celebrated for their economy—since they evaporate twelve pounds of water for every pound of coal—the ordinary consumption is five pounds of coal per horse power per hour; and the reduction of this amount to three, or even two and a half pounds has thus far been considered something extraordinary, the best result in fact to be practically obtained. That there is, however, still room for improvement, is evident from the theory of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

The best engines, in place of obtaining as heretofore, only one-tenth or one-twentieth of the theoretical equivalent of the heat consumed, are reported to have reached nearly one-fifth, which, according to the *Technologist*, is a wonderful advance. Most engineers are agreed on the main features of the most economical steam engines. They are proportionally large boilers, with large heating surfaces, and proper grates; heating of the feed water in the condenser; high pressure in connection with proper cut-off arrangements, so as to utilize the expansion; careful protection from loss of heat by radiation; and above all things, intelligent and faithful engineers and firemen. Many moderately good [illegible] lose all claim to reasonable economy. [illegible] water were made by M. Boussingault during the rigors of last winter, a report of which he has recently communicated to the French Academy. It is, of course, known that water in freezing tends to dilate with very considerable force, equal to that which would be necessary to apply to ice to reduce its volume eight per cent. M. Boussingault proposed to decide by experiment whether, in opposing to the dilation of water a sufficient force, freezing could be prevented at a very low temperature. For this purpose he took a cast steel cylinder eighteen inches long and one and one-eight inch diameter, and in this was drilled a hole of one-half inch diameter and 9⅛ inches deep. The end of this tube could be hermetically closed by a screw-joint. It was cooled down to a temperature of 39.20 degrees Fahrenheit, and filled with distilled water of the same temperature. It was then hermetically closed, after a small fragment of steel had been introduced. The apparatus was then exposed to the following temperatures: 8.60, 10.40, 15.80 and 11.20 degrees below zero—and at each trial it was possible to tell by the movement of the steel fragment that the water was unfrozen. The water froze instantly when the pressure was removed. These experiments were afterwards repeated with precisely similar results.

IMPROVEMENTS in the manufacture of steel are constantly making in Great Britain, where its use has been extended more rapidly than in the United States. It is but a short time since manufacturers were unable to guarantee steel plate of greater thickness than one-fourth of an inch; but good plate can now be obtained of any thickness that can ordinarily be used in either boiler-making or ship-building, and a steel containing from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent. carbon is probably before many years destined to supersede wrought iron almost entirely. Such a steel has all the ductility and malleabity of wrought iron, combined with very much higher absolute tenacity and resilience. Its introduction therefore, renders many constructions practicable that were quite otherwise with wrought iron. It is asserted that one cause of the success of British steelmakers, according to the Bessemer plan, is the invariable employment of a professional chemist at the works, who analyzes carefully all stock received, and all grades of product. Frequently he makes a set of analyses of metal at various stages of manufacture, and thus keeps a useful check upon all employees, from purchasing agents to the workmen in the rolling mill. A chemical test thus conducted determines the value of all materials before use or purchase, and equally well as to whether a cracked rail is faulty in the character of the metal, or from carelessness at the rolls.

AN improvement in globular spark arresters—the invention of a gentleman in Matanzas, Cuba—is among the recent mechanical novelties announced. The spark receiver, in this case, is of globular form, and placed in relation to the chimney so that the sparks shall be discharged therein, while, at the same time, there will be a sufficient opening between the top or discharge end of the chimney, and the receiver for the discharge of the smoke and uncondensed steam into the open air. This improvement may be applied to the top of a curved chimney so as to discharge the sparks laterally; but the same or similar result may be produced with a receiver curving over the chimney. The receiver is placed on the top of the funnel, and secured by bands or clamps to the chimney. To the bottom of the funnel is attached a tube, or cinder flue, by which the sparks and cinders are conducted into the ash pit, or into a receptable containing water for extinguishing the sparks. Where the spark arrester is applied to the smoke stack of a steamboat the sparks may be discharged directly into the water.

A New Thing in Physiology—White Man Turning Black.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says a gentleman of that city, about twenty-five years of age, ruddy complexion and curly red hair, who had an intractable and painful ulcer on the left arm, resisting al previous modes of treatment, yielded to the request of trying the effect of transplanting a piece of skin to the ulcer from another person. The ulcer was prepared in the usual manner by his physician, and a bit of skin about an inch square was taken from the arm of a fine healthy negro man and immediately spread over the ugly ulcer, and then carefully dressed and bandaged. The skin transplantation had the desired effect. Healthy granulation sprang up, and the unsightly ulcer soon healed. A few months afterwards he went to his physician and told him that ever since the sore healed the black skin commenced to spread, and it was increasing. About one-third of his arm was completely negroed. The Doctor himself is alarmed. The high probability is that the whole skin of this white man will become negro. This is a new thing under the sun. It would be rather difficult to explain the physiological process which takes place to bring about such a skin change as this. The problem is, how can the coloring matter of the skin be so radically changed? And how is this pigment change propagated? It is certain that the law of capillary attraction plays no insignificant part in the spreading process. Grafting pears on an apple tree has communicated to the apples a pear taste.

Celestial Babies.

[James Brooks' Letter in the New York Express.]

One of the first things impressing a traveler in China is the babies, the countless babies. Malthus, evidently, is not read here, or the New England native American non-propagation creed. "Multiply and replenish the earth," in our Bible, is in the Confucian classics, in another paraphrase, "Beget children, to be sure of having your bones well taken care of." "The more sons you have the better off you are in heaven." Girl babies, however, alas for the poor things, are deemed rather curses than blessings, more especially if you have too many of them—such curses that often the little lassies are tumbled away to perish—boy babies, never. All the junks we passed or saw were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks, and hens, and dogs, and kittens. Fathers were as often fondling them as the mothers. The love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or live on kitten cutlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; cantelopes, that they nibble as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad—with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

Harvey K. Browne, the Newburg sculptor, is in Washington looking at the site selected for his equestrian statue of General Scott, and to see what the prospects are for the further employment of his talent in the decoration of the Capitol. Clark Mills, stirred up to generous rivalry by the presence of his distinguished compeer, is said to be hard at work in studying the law of gravity, and to have expressed a confident belief that he can go one better on his equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, opposite the White House, by balancing the horse of his next brazen hero on one leg instead of two. If all the existing projects relating to statues are carried out, neither Browne nor Mills will be short of subjects.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the New York belles has determined to create a sensation at Prince Alexis's ball by having her hair lit up with little gas jets, the reservoir of which is to be concealed amidst a wilderness of false braids, puffs and curls, and a French twist. She is to pay $10 for dressing her hair for the evening, and arranging her crown of blazing stars, while she pays a hundred and fifty for the false hair added to her own abundant tresses. This is not an original idea of the young lady's, however. It was a device of Miss Fanny Caster, of Boston, who was first married to a grandson of old Peter Lorrillard, and, after his death, to Mr. Ronals, a brother-in-law of Senator Conkling. She wore such a head-dress on one occasion at a ball at the Tuileries, in Paris. She was a brilliant star for a long time in Parisian society. Her romantic career was closed recently by her death, from consumption, at the Isle of Wight, England.

The Austrian women have certain legal rights of life, limb and liberty which those in America might be happy to boast. They can refuse to accompany their husbands to any locality which endangers their liberty, life or health, and, unless married to military men, can refuse to be parties to perpetual peregrinations, and to settling in foreign countries.

The city of St. Paul has certainly made rapid strides during the past twelve months, both as regards population and increase in the number of public and private buildings. The last census was taken in the summer of 1870, when the population was about 21,000. At the present time, competent judges are confident that the population is not less than 25,000.

Says a Chicago paper: "The majority of the banks in this city continue with a surplus of funds for which they can find no satisfactory employment. Shipments of grain and provisions are large, and the purchase of both time and sight bills on New York against these furnishes occupation for a considerable portion of their funds, but there is scarcely any mercantile paper offered, and this usual means of employment for bank money is, for the present, unavailable.

The *Independent Belge*, in alluding to the purchase of pictures in Europe for the Metropolitan Museum of art in this city, expresses an apprehension that, if the Americans once take to the business of collecting fine paintings and other objects of taste, the nations of Europe will stand a poor chance in the competition, and the richest treasures of their galleries will gradually be carried off. It also notes the fact that the museum is having an illustrated catalogue prepared, the plates for which are being made in Brussels by M. Jules Jacquemort, a French engraver of considerable note.

The number of journalistic deaths in New York city during the past three years is set down at thirteen in all, and the money sunk in those unfortunate enterprises cannot have been less than $250,000.

The secret of the excellence of French leather, so famous in every market of the globe, consists in using strong tan (that is, the bark of young trees), in packing the leather in the vats dry, and wetting the least possible; and, finally, in letting the leather stay a long time in the vats.

A cotton picker's velocipede has been invented in South Carolina, by means of which a man may sit on a cushion, under an umbrella, with his cotton basket carried to his hand, and gather his crop. When his basket is full, by a simple reversion he can transform his velocipede to a wheelbarrow, on which he can carry his cotton to a place of deposit without even the labor of lifting it to his shoulder. The same machine can be used for pulling peas.

A Judge in Iowa attempted to settle the disputed ownership of a calf Solomon-fashion, by depositing the calf midway between the residences of the contesting parties, and noting the direction it took. The calf, who was not posted in the Scriptures, cocked his tail, bounded over the fence, and was in the next township before the counsel had time to move an arrest of judgment.

The latest educational returns of France show that the average education of the people is hardly any better than in Italy or in Spain, where a very large majority can neither read nor write. Of four million children under thirteen years of age between an eighth and a quarter of them had no education whatever. It is stated that several departments have already adopted compulsory education, and others are considering it.

The slaughter of patridges has commenced in real earnest, these poor birds appearing to have no friend in any direction. At the prices paid for these birds it appears that it would pay to breed them as chickens are bred, a something which seems feasible from the fact that the partridge is easily domesticated and will breed in confinement, if suitable accommodations are provided.

The navy yard at Philadelphia was the scene of considerable commotion on Friday last, occasioned by the removal of a veritable sarcophagus from the hold of the United States steamer Richmond, just arrived from Maderia. The receptacle is said to contain the dust and bones of the Apostle St. Paul. Its weight is about six tons; eight feet in length, two feet in width, and four feet high. The lid weighs about two tons. On the front tablet is a representation of a trio of angels extending a wreath of laurels and flowers to a figure whose general outline is indistinct. The chiseling and carving are [illegible] The fact of the tomb contains Apostles. The sarcophagus is said to have been discovered at Mycenæ, and was purchased by one of our United States Consuls for the Metropolitan Antiquarian Society of New York city, whence it will be sent in a few days.

Single men in Milwaukee have effected an organization for the purpose of establishing a joint stock hotel for their accommodation. The management of the institution is to be in the hands of a board of trustees, and the great object of the association is to furnish an economical home for unmarried men, securing for them also an asylum in case of sickness. The movement is a good one, and, if successful, worthy of imitation.

In Boston a man has been arrested and held to answer for driving a horse afflicted with the disease known as the glanders. The disease prevails to a considereble extent in that city, and the prosecution arises from an apprehension that the human beings was liable to danger from the infection. Within a few weeks a man died, who was afflicted with this contagious disease, which he had contracted by coming in contact with an infected horse. Eminent physicians pronounce it more dangerous than the small-pox, and more insidious than that obnoxious disease. Persons passing under the head of a horse suffering from the glanders are liable to take the disease.

A very fine specimen of the rough diamond, as found at the Cape of Good Hope, was recently offered at a jewelry sale in London. The stone weighed over twenty-three carats, and appeared to give every promise of becoming, under the cutter's hand, a fine brilliant. It was knocked down, after a sharp competition, at $3,350.

The Russian Government is considering a project for uniting the Black and Caspian Seas by a canal, which it is estimated will cost fifty million dollars.

One of the most remarkable effects of the Chicago disaster, particularly noticeable in New York city, is the increase in the number of insurers. Those who have regularly insured have largely increased their lines, and property generally was never so well protected in this regard as now. Rates of premium have generally advanced, and the increased income of most companies will aid the process of recovery most greatly.

Probably but few persons are aware of the fact that Indians still exist in the State of New York as a distinct tribe. The Onondagas live on a reservation of 12,000 acres in a beautiful valley near Syracuse. This tribe never had more than five hundred members, and it is now nearly four hundred strong. The Indians are considerably advanced in morals and civilization, and support two flourishing churches.

A correspondent, who was in a sail boat on Little Sturgeon bay, during the forest fires in the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin, describes the flames blowing off the shore as terrific, so much so that trees on an island about half a mile from shore were set on fire and the island burned over. He says that after the fire he could have picked up a yawl boat full of birds in the bay, that had got burned in their flight and dropped into the water.

It has been judicially decided that a married woman in England is entitled to vote at municipal elections, if she happens to be living apart from her husband. Thus grass widows are put on a political footing with real widows and spinsters. Every woman in England can vote if she is an independent householder; or, having a husband, if she is not under his control.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences was recently presented with a Peruvian mummy, in an excellent state of preservation. It was dug out of one of the royal haucus near Ancon, and supposed to be the remains of a person of some note, from the round plastered hole or niche whence it was taken. With the body were some pieces of cloth, grass rope and worsted thread. This relic of the Inca race, it is said, cannot be less than three hundred years old.

There is one thing in connection with the late massacre of Chinamen at Los Angeles which is regarded as altogether unaccountable. Of the eighteen bodies seventeen were claimed by their friends and interred by them with all the regular formula of a Chinese funeral; but the solitary exception was altogether abandoned. None of the Chinese would have anything to do with him. Even after he was interred, they declined to offer to his departed spirit the tribute which it is customary to pay, viz.: placing rice, burning tapers, &c., on the grave. Four of these unfortunates had their pig tails cut off, consequently the loss of it could not have been the reason why they ignored him. Such, however, was their inexplicable conduct.

A religiously insane man, residing at Sherman, Conn., was discovered one day last week hacking vigorously at his arm with a hatchet. After his wounds had been dressed he went to the residence of a neighbor, where he procured an ax, and placing one arm upon a block, severed the hand at a single blow. Some one near by immediately corded his arm to stop the bleeding, and a physician was called and the wound properly cared for. Inquiry elicited the fact that he was partially insane on religious topics, and every time he could procure a Bible he would appear to be much affected. It is supposed he literally interpreted that passage relating to cutting off an offending member.

The following cure for a bone felon is given by that high authority, the London *Lancet*: As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

A ludicrous incident was witnessed in Boston a few days ago. As a blind man was endeavoring to cross a principal street, he hesitated for an instant, when a lady stepped forward to lead him across. At the time a number of teams were passing, and a policeman took hold of the other arm to assist him. The lady pulled ahead, the policeman drew him back to prevent his being run over, and the unfortunate man was unable to tell which way to go—the spectators, meanwhile, rather enjoying the peculiar position of the parties.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ **Remittances** must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Post masters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

A guild of ladies is proposed to be formed in England under the leadership of Miss Harrison of Swanage, Doretshire, "to promote modesty of dress, to do away with extravagance and substitute the neatness and sobriety suitable to Christian women."

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, contemplates visiting Cuba during the coming winter, and it is quite probable that he will extend his trip to England. He expects to start in December.

Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature will pay their respects to Mrs. James K. Polk to-day.

Count Andreassy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, wrote recently to a man who helped him in 1849: "I have never forgotten you since you gave me something to eat at a time when I was nearly famished, and had not a shilling in my pocket to buy bread with. Come to Pesth and be my guest."

Cardinal Wiseman has at length had a monument erected over him, in the cemetery at Kendall Green, England, and a framework of wood and glass keeps it from the weather. Above the tomb is a recumbent figure of the Cardinal in ecclesiastical vestments, and on the sides are sculptured several scenes in his life. One represents a meeting of the Bishops; another, the Pope giving the brief of the restoration of the hierarchy to the Cardinal; another, the death bed of His Eminence.

Rev. Henry R. Waite, known to college men as the editor of *Carmina Collegiensia*, has sailed for Europe. He is intrusted with several important commissions, one of which is that of putting into practical operation Elihu Burritt's plan for an International Pulpit Exchange. It is proposed to arrange in both countries a system by which the clergymen of either may travel to and about the other at reduced rates, stopping at a specified place each Sunday to fill a pulpit made vacant on the same plan.

A late London letter says: Despite the assurance of statesmen and court circulars, the opinion gains ground that the health of the Queen is broken up. People look every morning at the announcements from Balmoral, and many predict the worst, as the doctors are not sufficiently gloomy. Public opinion goes further and frames all sorts of rumors as to the resignation of the Queen and the transfer of her duties to the Prince of Wales. That event, whenever it happens and from whatever cause, will be treated generally as a calamity.

This decidedly uncourteous incident is related by the St. Louis *Democrat*: While a case was being tried before Judge Jones, Colonel Slayback objected to some testimony, and the Judge having overruled his objection, the Colonel made the remark that there was no use in objecting in that court. Judge Jones, hearing the words, said: "I will fine you five dollars for making that remark." Colonel Slayback drew his purse from his pocket, took a five dollar bill between the thumb and fore-finger of his dexter hand, and with an expression of countenance not childlike or bland, flung it to the court, remarking: "I will pay it with a great deal of pleasure. I will not renew my objection to the question. I hope this is not a fineable offense." Judge Jones said he was sorry to have to fine a lawyer for indecorous conduct, to which the Colonel remarked that he did not require any lessons in decorum, and that Judge Jones was the only Judge on the St. Louis bench that ever accused him of indecorous conduct.

It is not generally known that the Duke of Reichstadt was in love with Fanny Elssler, the celebrated *danseuse*, and that Louis Napoleon, six or seven years after the Duke's death, intended to marry her in London. Fanny Elssler promptly rejected his proposals. She had been secretly married a year or two previously. Her younger sister, also an eminent *danseuse*, is morganatic wife of Prince Albert of Prussia.

The novel which Mr. Fields mentioned in *Our Whispering Gallery* as having been long in Hawthorne's mind, and which he said long ago he intended to write, viz.: the "Story of a Deathless Man," has lately been found among Hawthorne's papers, and is to appear next year in America and in England.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be a great pedestrian, and as proof of his powers in this walk of life, the London *Globe* says that when returning from his recent official residence at Balmoral Castle he walked the distance from the castle to Clova (twenty-six miles) "on foot" as the *Globe* has it, though nobody would suspect for an instant that he walked it on his hands.

Humboldt and Lamartine first met on the top of Vesuvius. It was on the eve of an eruption, but Lamartine descended the crater. For this hazardexploit Humboldt considered him a fool. And because Humboldt remained at the surface, Lamartine always pronounced him to be superficial.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the great Italian novelist, Manzoni, recently. After the aged Manzoni had expressed his gratitude for the honor done him, the Emperor replied, "It is I who feel honored in having been received by you. Ages to come will remember Alessondro Manzoni, whilst a few years will efface the memory of Don Pedro d'Alcantara."

The Rt. Hon. William Gurney, M. P., the Commissioner for Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington, arrived in Philadelphia a few days ago and was formally entertained by the Union League. He is sixty years of age, and represented to be in all respects a very agreeable gentleman.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been elected President of a railroad in Texas, and has gone to that State to live.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has an invitation from the faculty and students of Cornell University to make a first-class horse-shoe for them with his own hands, and in consideration of the work of art they will give two thousand dollars to the city.

The Baltimore *American* is advised that Reverdy Johnson is to go to Columbia, S. C., to defend the Ku-Klux prisoners to be tried there at the November [illegible] nothing to holler."

The Manchester *Guardian*, referring to the ordination of the Rev. Mrs. Celia Burleigh, says; "Some English ladies may soon be fired with the same ambition, and English newspapers too may have to chronicle some like ceremony. Perhaps it will be harder in England to find a congregation willing to receive a lady as 'pastor,' than to discover a lady who is prepared to undertake the office."

Dr. Dalrymple, M. P. for Bath, England, has been making a tour of examination of the various inebriate asylums of this country for the purpose of reporting the result to the House of Commons on his return. The doctor has visited the institutions at Binghampton, Ward's Island, Media, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and elsewhere, and will meet with their superintendents at the convention to be held in New York on the 14th instant. It is his intention to take some Americans back with him to England to testify before a select committee of inquiry into the subject at the next session of Parliament.

George Derby Egleston, formerly secretary to ex-Postmaster General Randolph, is direct heir to the Derby estates in England, by which our Government receives $10,000,000.

A Kansas City paper has a nice little romance about a rambling sport named Jack Barnes, who ran away from his home twenty-three years ago, and had not heard from his relatives during that time. The family had removed to Melbourne, Australia, and in 1867 a cigar maker, who was coming to America, was instructed to search for the missing son. The latter came into the cigar store of the former in Kansas City a short time ago, and was immediately recognized by a family resemblance. The father was written to, and has forwarded ample funds to the runaway to return to him, with the further statement that the prodigal is heir to a large fortune.

A Paris paper says that a gentleman purchasing a number of photographs purporting to be likenesses of the female Communists now in custody, was surprised to find among them the portrait of his mother-in-law. Having discovered the name of the photographer, the gentleman, accompanied by two police agents, called upon him and extracted from him an avowal that he had availed himself of the negatives of some of his former patrons least remarkable for personal attractions, in order to form a collection of portraits representing the inmates of the Versailles prisons and the Brest hulks, the sale of which has been extremely large.

It is related of Jefferson that he might have been a rich and not a poor man, as he was, but for the multitude of admiring visitors who thronged Monticello from year's end to year's end, and literally ate him out of house and home. As many as fifty strangers sometimes swarmed in upon him in a single afternoon. They came on horseback and in carriages, and dozens of them stayed all night, and many of them stayed for days and even weeks. No other man of whom we have any record was ever so overrun with visitors for so long a period. They came from all lands and belonged to almost every rank in life. It was not possible to turn them away. Jefferson had to stand the punishment, and he stood it bravely, and with at least outward serenity of spirit, although his inward struggles were terrible. He finally sold his library, perhaps the best then in America, and the choicest possession he had on earth. He also sold some of his land. A few friends, and even the Legislatures of a few States, tried to help him. But these efforts were of no avail. His affairs grew worse and worse. He finally petitioned the Legislature of Virginia for permission to dispose of his estates by lottery; but before the act was passed he died, and his estate was sold at auction by creditors, and his heirs were turned from their ancestral door forever. Happily Jefferson died unconscious that six months would not elapse before his furniture would be sold at auction, and Monticello and Poplar Forest be advertised for sale at street corners; that the sales of his property would fail to pay his debts; that his beautiful home would pass into the hands of strangers.

It will be remembered that Baron Gerolt, so long Minister from Prussia to the United States, was recalled by his Government last spring. His younger daughter was married at that time to Mr. Rangabe, Charge d'Affairs from Greece to our country. The elder daughter had determined, to the great distress of her father, to enter a convent. Her parents used every effort to induce her to relinquish this intention, and to return with them to Germany; but she has declined to do this, and has remained in Washington and will soon take the white veil.

A countryman, who visited Greenville, Tenn., had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in a joyful exclamation; "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at somethin' afore long; I tell yer, they can't keep him down; no, they can't" and walked on.

The Rev. W. B. Sprague, of Boston, has perhaps the richest private collection of autographs in the world. They are arranged, classified and numbered. His collection of Revolutionary autographs is perfect—Washington, his staff, his Generals, his Cabinet, with every eminent American of that age. He has the entire originals of the Arnold treason, with the identical letter signed John Anderson. These autographs, valued at not less than $100,000, are chronologically arranged and indexed so that any one can be turned to in a moment.

For a wonder, if we are to believe the Philadelphia papers, Arch street Theater was "almost crowded" on Monday evening, when Mr. Fechter played "Hamlet." "Almost" is as near to a crowded house as this actor ever gets, and even as good luck as this is not frequent; which is all the greater pity, considering that in some respects he is really fine.

Gov. Curtin, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, is still in London, and will probably remain another week or two.

Count Benedetti, who figured so prominently in the diplomacy which immediately preceded the Franco-German war, is concerned in a curious affair which is likely to come shortly before the law courts. That gentleman, who is himself of Greek descent, when consul in Egypt, married a young Greek lady, who passed as the daughter of M. Anastasis, a wealthy merchant settled at Alexandria. It was, however, generally known that Madame Benedetti was a Greek slave of great beauty, who had been taken very young into Egypt, after the war in the Morea. M. Anastasis, who had no family, had purchased her, adopted and brought her up, and on his death he left her the whole of his fortune, which amounted to several millions of francs. The relations of the deceased protested against the will, but did not venture to dispute it under the Empire, the husband of Madame Benedetti possessing great influence. At present, however, a nephew of M. Anastasis has taken up the subject, and placed it in the hands of two advocates of Paris.

Two New Jersey farmers, Simon Kent and Th J. Vagleson, have applied for letters of administration on the estate of Arneke Jans. They claim to represent the heirs, one hundred and five in number, most of whom live in New Jersey.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Our river interests have been subjected to misgovernment as well as neglect. They have been of such rapid growth, and the methods of managing them have undergone such broad changes, that their requirements have not been comprehended by Congress or by the parties holding them. Thus minute appropriations have been made for improving the navigation, which have not equaled in amount the losses sustained in consequence of the improper construction of bridges under Congressional authority. The river men are subjected to perpetual vexation and damaging interference by the passage of laws establishing regulations and restraints, drawn up and passed without understanding what must be their effect. All this may have happened without being shaped by sinister influences.

Step by step has the progress been made in the use of our invaluable natural highway, from the canoe and Durham boat, to the commodious steamer and the herculean tug, propelling acres of barges laden with thousands of tons of freight. The growth has been rapid—all within the memory of living men—and for the adjustment of its expanding parts there was no precedent to assist. There has been, consequently, much groping in darkness; many errors and mistakes committed; and possibly bad ends have been subserved by the perversion of good intentions.

But the needs are becoming plain, and the wrongs manifest. Cheap transportation is essential to individual and national prosperity. Without it, rich soil and mineral stores are of comparatively small importance, whilst they enrich and increase all communities possessing them, together with the means of cheaply circulating their products in the commercial exchanges of the world.

Of all the methods of transportation none is so inexpensive as that by water—on the ocean, lakes and rivers—open to the use of all men without toll or tax. And here our river men fairly and justly take their stand, and contend for the untrammeled use of the Ohio, whose free waters, coursing a thousand miles on their way toward the ocean, through one of the most fertile and charming regions of the world, were ordained to invite and encourage extensive inter-communication between the east and the west and the north and the south.

It has been thought by many that there is a clashing of interests between the river navigation and the railroads, and that the latter are exerting their mighty power to obstruct and destroy the navigation. This is a mistake. There is no necessary rivalry between the two systems. Each has its separate and proper sphere. As transportation by the river is done for less than one-fourth the cost for which it is done by railroads, the river is preferred for heavy freights, whilst the lighter take the other method. A striking illustration of this difference, now existing and impossible to be overcome, was made by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., when examined before the Improvement Committee of Congress, February 2, 1869. In the course of his testimony Mr. Roberts said:

> "A fleet of coa boats has been safely run from the falls at Louisv [illegible] to New Orleans, towed by the steamer Ajax, which had a total length of 730 feet, including steamer, and an extreme width of 250 feet including the fuel barges, covering about three acres and carrying sixteen thousand tons of coal. * * * To convey the same amount of coal taken in tow by the Ajax, by rail, allowing ten tons to a car, and twenty-five cars to a train, would require sixteen hundred cars, divided into sixty-four trains, drawn by sixty-four locomotives."

In this instance the difference is some eight times in favor of the river and against the railroad. Between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati the difference is not as great, but still preponderating enormously in favor of the river. By water our coal is delivered in Cincinnati for three cents a bushel, whilst the charge by rail is fifteen cents. Nothing can more strikingly exhibit the beneficent influence of the river than this cheapening of an article of prime necessity, as essential to subsistence as bread itself, and needed [illegible] Each contributes to a general prosperity, and thus increases the business of the other. The river men regard the matter in this light, and only ask of the railroads not to obstruct their right of way derived from the Creator. And all liberal minded railroad men take the same view, and are ready to acknowledge the vast importance of the river navigation. Thus J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Central, who is the recognized head of the mighty railroad system of America, in his official reply, dated Philadelphia, March 8, 1871, to the Pittsburgh memorial asking for the removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street, said:

> "The location of the present depot is central to the business community, and especially convenient to the river trade; and while it is true 'that much of the trade and travel now diverge by other lines to the vast regions tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad,' we cannot agree with you in ignoring the importance to Pittsburgh and this company of the Ohio river, and that the present link between land and water transportation at the foot of Liberty street, now in fact existing, is no longer necessary. Whatever may be the now depressed condition of this river trade, we look forward to a period of time not far distant, when, by improvement to the river and in the vessels navigating it, an outlet and highway for traffic for Pittsburgh will be found, possibly equal to that of all the railways radiating from that city."

The late John S. Roebling was examined before the same Committee of Congress above referred to, and was equally decided in his opinions upon the relative uses of water and rail transportation, and of the necessity of both for the promotion of the circulation of commodities and the advancement of general welfare. When speaking of the competition of the two systems he gave these unhesitating opinions in reply to the question—"whether the most valuable freights are transported by water or rail?"

> "The most valuable freights are transported by rail; but I would add that in the future, if New Orleans should become a great port for the exportation of grain, which in the end it is bound to be, as it is the natural outlet of the whole Valley of the Mississippi, transportation must be made cheap. The transportation of grain and of all the Western products will, in the course of time, become an immense item. Ten times its present value will certainly not be equal to its value fifty years hence. Take another item—that of coal. I am satisfied that in less than fifty years the tonnage of bituminous coal will amount to one hundred millions of tons a year; but it now amounts to no more than ten million tons, including all the Pittsburgh mines and the mines above Pittsburgh, and all the way around. * * * Heavy freights will have to be transported in *barges*, or the cheapest kind of transportation boats, towed by powerful steamboats."

Some railroad men of short-sighted and illiberal views ignore these undeniable facts, and insist that the rail will ultimately supersede the rivers in all kinds of transportation. Others, anxious to save the small additional cost of constructing bridges so as not to interfere with the navigation of rivers, are inclined for this selfish purpose to sacrifice and destroy these vital arteries of trade. It is for the Government to protect this great interest against injury from any quarter whatsoever.

The new regulation for reduced steam pressure, required by the law of 28th February, 1871, if applied to towboats, would, in the opinion of river men, nearly ruin the system of cheap transportation by tows, or, in other words, break up the river business. The policy of such a regulation is erroneous and unjust. There is no more propriety in such interference than there would be in extending it to all the mills, workshops and manufactories where steam is used. Towboats are strictly private concerns; they carry no passengers; they are commanded, engineered and controlled by sober, discreet men; accidents are more rare in them than in the steam mills upon land; those who have them in charge know what they are about, and as they value their lives they never relax in their vigilance or permit any imprudencies in their management. These boats are peculiarly constructed; they are required to be of great strength; they are propelled by powerful engines supplied by numerous capacious boilers. All these requisites are essential to the duties they are constructed to perform—to move, handle and control the enormous tonnage of the barges they have in tow—these large freights to each boat being essential to cheap transportation, in which the entire country is interested.

The policy of the regulation in question, was undoubtedly to protect travelers upon passenger boats, and may be very well if enforced upon them. Appalling accidents have been of frequent occurrence, sacrificing lives and property, through the recklessness usual in racing, or the negligence too often manifested by the merry crews of passenger steamers. But the towboats are differently managed, differently manned and differently constructed. They are not common carriers, as they take neither freight nor passengers. Their mission and their duties are wholly different, and the extending to them restrictions and restraints suggested by accidents upon boats of an entirely different character, and used for widely different purposes, could never have been intended by Congress, if the subject were correctly understood.

The matter of improving the navigation of the Ohio by appropriations commensurate in amount to the great importance of its public uses and the vast aggregate of its annual commerce presents a plain duty to Congress as just and imperative as any that can possibly come before that body. Official records, kept by the Government engineers having in charge the expenditure of the pitiful fifty thousand appropriated annually to the river improvement, show that the Ohio trade about equals the entire foreign commerce of the whole nation, to protect which millions are expended in keeping up a navy, a light house system, improving harbors, &c., &c. If the people of the States bordering upon our rivers will second their interest in this regard by instructing their Senators and Representatives with sufficient emphasis to show they are in earnest, the rivers, especially the Ohio, can be made navigable the year round for a less sum than is annually bestowed upon the foreign commerce of the country. This is a subject requiring the immediate and serious attention of all the legions of citizens now inhabiting the Mississippi Valley.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION, OR MISTAKES ON BOTH SIDES.

Europe and America are brought so close together now that the public opinion of both divisions of the world seems likely soon to be blended into one. Difference of language is at present the chief barrier in the way of such a coalescence, a wall of partition certain to grow thinner and less effective with the lapse of every year. Between Great Britain and the United States this cause of separation does not exist; wherever Britons and Americans meet together they make themselves mutually intelligible in spite of the wretched pronunciation of many of our English friends, and the newspapers of each side are read on the other. Even American books are now eagerly sought for and read in Britain, as has been made strikingly manifest in the late discussion on the subject of International Copy Right. Though this entire reciprocity of curiosity and interest between the two countries is of recent origin, and has, therefore, not yet had time to produce its proper results, these results will certainly be realized before very long, in the form of an increasing assimilation of those popular judgments which proceed from and are moulded by comparison of views. When Daniel Webster visited England, not many years ago, though a few English people knew all about him, his name was strange to most of them. In very high society, the knowing ones had to tell what he had done, before the others could understand the honors conferred upon him. Though Americans were better informed concerning the most distinguished English statesmen, writers, clergymen and scholars, dozens of names of considerable British reputation never became extensively known on this side of the Atlantic. At present most of the real notabilities on each side become known by name at least on the other, and the time is likely not very remote when, on both sides, people who aspire to eminence or notoriety will owe the attainment of what they seek for to the same public opinion. Each nationality will sit in judgment upon the performances of members of the other, correcting each other's mistakes, and substantial fame will be the award of concurrent national voices.

In the meantime, a rather anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of things exists with respect to this aspect of our international relations. The subject is evidently in a state of transition, a state often difficult to analyze or comprehend, and also apt to involve practical difficulties. Old things have passed away but all things have not yet become new. Formerly our pride and our humility, or rather our pride and our vanity, were liable to come into conflict and to disturb cool, if not equitable judgment where British reputation was concerned. In consequence of the achievements and general progress of the last decade, American vanity has been quite swallowed up in the more masculine sentiment. [illegible] Great Britain, on the other hand, the era of good feeling has been fairly inaugurated, in conjunction with better knowledge and a more worthy appreciation of American character, sentiment and institutions. But in neither country has the popular mind yet learned to adjust itself to the changed international relations, so as always to see clearly, discriminate wisely and form sound judgments concerning subjects which used to be treated with sensitive irritation on the one side, and with sneers and disparagement on the other. With the most amiable and praiseworthy intentions, John, forgetting the change or taking for granted that Jonathan is as humble—that is—as vain as he used to be, sometimes chooses to flatter instead of ridiculing or scoffing at the weakness, while Jonathan sometimes still comports himself in a manner to show that the diminution of his sensitiveness to foreign opinion and the growth of his self-confidence have not sprung from the decay of his vanity, but from the increase of his pride. If some ephemeral reputations on each side of the Atlantic have been the outcome of such misunderstandings, the mischief is neither serious at the time nor likely to last. The fact is merely a sign or attendant of a process certain to bring about the most useful and in every way desirable results, results more than sufficient to compensate much greater evils. The annoyance of direct imposture in connection with the establishment of more intimate relations between the two nations is also likely to be transient. A wordy and smooth tongued clerical charlatan, in virtue of his vast wisdom and high position among British Christians, attested by himself and his personal friends, may again and again make a portion of the American public ridiculous, by the ease with which he commands their money and their admiration; or another by hiring an American newspaper to herald him as "one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers of the Irish Conference," or in other equally flattering terms, may still from time to time cause British observers of his American progress as duly chronicled to wonder at the simplicity of pious Yankees. These are after all insignificant evils, for which we pay our British friends in kind. Though we may not have sent them many sham moral reformers or many sham evangelists, we have sent them many spiritualists, table-turners and similar impostors. With every year, as facility in the condensation and communication of intelligence increases, there will be less liability to imposture on the strength of alleged reputation on either side, and in the interval there is ample compensation for much imposition in such an outflow of sympathy and aid as that called forth by the Chicago calamity.

Good! Evidences everywhere accumulate that the great uprising and quickening of public virtue which was begun in New York, is gradually spreading throughout the country. No intelligent man, not blinded by party prejudice, can doubt that the governments of more than one of the reconstructed Southern States have been unnecessarily expensive and flagitiously corrupt, or that in them a radical reform from the roots upwards is imperatively called for. The recent action of the Louisiana Republican State Central Committee, in placing itself squarely on the record in favor of reducing the expenses of the State Government to the lowest possible amount, and against the passage of all appropriations other than those absolutely necessary for the public welfare, will be everywhere commended for its wisdom and prudence; as will also the instructions of the Committee to the Republican members of the Legislature to conform their legislation with this principle, and further to protect the community against any unwise or improvident existing statutes and the wrongdoings of unfaithful public servants, by making such revisions and modifications of the printing, appropriation, revenue and other laws, as will result in a large and substantial reduction of taxes and the cost of collecting them. This programme of honesty, economy and retrenchment wherever possible, will, if faithfully carried out, lift the Pelican State out of her embarrassments in a surprisingly short time. It is to be hoped that, having put her hand to the plow of these important economic and political reforms, she will not turn back because of any stumps or stones that may encumber the field and make her arms ache.

THE COLORED MAN AS A JUROR.

At the recent term of the United States District Court, held in this city, there were six persons of color on the jury panels. We have been at some pains to learn what degree of intelligence, as compared with the white juror, these persons exhibited in the deliberations of the jury, and what degree of consideration was extended to them by fellow-jurors, counsel and parties. While it is probable that the colored jurors in attendance on the United States Court were considerably above the average of their race in education and native ability, we are pleased to be able to say, on the best authority, that they commanded respect for their intelligence and personal demeanor; that they excited the prejudices of no one, and that exactly the same degree of consideration was given to the individual judgment of each of these six colored jurors, in the deliberations of the jury, that was accorded to the white man holding the same position. Of the six, four sat on the Traverse Jury, and two on the Grand Jury. It is a fact of some significance that neither the District Attorney nor counsel for the defense challenged, in any case tried, any one of the four called on the petit jury, while many of the other persons on the panel were repeatedly challenged by both sides. The fact that the colored juror was neither courted nor avoided shows that the people have already become accustomed to his presence in the jury box. An the fact that as an agent in the administration of justice, his intelligence, character and fitness are ascertained by the same tests which we apply to the white race; in other words, that the negro is now being treated as a man, and allowed to stand on his merits as a man, is the best possible evidence that he is fast disappearing from the domain of politics. What we have said about the colored juror in the United States Courts, applies with the same force to the colored juror in the State Courts of this county. He has ceased to attract any attention on account of his color.

Truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well. The Atlantic cable lies at the bottom of the sea. Close upon the heels of the report from Paris that the Pope was about to abandon Rome and accept an asylum under the protection of the French government, comes an emphatic declaration that he has not the slightest intention of leaving the scene of his unhappy turmoils in the Holy City. This is hardly to be wondered at. His withdrawal from Rome would accomplish the complete unification of Italy, and put an end forever to all hopes of the restoration of his own temporal power, if this be not the fact even now. His Holiness professes firmly to believe that Providence designs presently to restore this lost political dignity by special interposition, and he wants to be at his post when it occurs. Hence his refusal to budge. It is painful and pitiful to witness the dogged obstinacy with which the good old man maintains his opposition to the better civilization which has overtaken him. It seems in some respects to have unhinged him. The condition of the College of Cardinals is every day becoming more and more critical, yet all efforts to induce the Pope to give the subject attention have hitherto proved unavailing. Twelve members of the college are, in the completest sense, invalidated, some by old age and others by disease, besides which there are twenty-four vacancies, leaving only thirty-four Cardinals to form a conclave. Pope Pius is said, however, to be quite determined not to create any new ones, in which purpose he is supported by the Jesuits, who are determined at all hazards to secure the succession of Cardinal Capalti, an extreme ultramontanist, and who fear that if their number were increased the execution of this design might possibly, by the loss of their majority, be prevented. And so the old man, with courage and devotion almost heroic in their steadfast intensity, proposes to fight against "the stars in their courses" until he dies. So far as he is concerned his great countryman evidently uttered the immortal words "*E pur si muove*" in vain.

Notwithstanding the indignant denial recently given by the son of the Salt Lake theocrat to the rumour that the departure of his father from the scene of his rule was intended to be permanent and final, there seems now to be little doubt that the [illegible]tinguished criminal, Tweed, and to have given the authorities leg bail. That he is a fugitive from justice is now said to be generally conceded by the majority of both Mormons and Gentiles; and this conclusion seems all the more likely to be true for the reason that, while his travels heretofore have been chronicled with the utmost minuteness by the Mormon journals, not a word has appeared in any of them regarding his present journey. The lateness and approaching inclemency of the season at which he started would also considerably favor the hypothesis of his flight. Should this impression turn out to be correct, its effect upon the Mormon cause cannot fail to be of the most disastrous character. It is probable, indeed, that it may even partially dispel the glamour of reverential awe with which his New York organ, now that the rebellion is over, slavery dead and Tammany in limbo, persists in surrounding him. It is true that that journal, a day or two ago, had nearly a column of gutter-swash in further denunciation of the proceedings of the National Government in Utah, but there are good grounds for believing that its advocacy of the abomination will not long survive its knowledge that the big impostor is also an outlaw. In the daring with which it is in the habit of running counter to the moral instincts of mankind, it is not without a certain kind of courage; but it is by no means destitute of prudence, withal, and never yet was rash enough to sympathize with one of its heroes after he had failed in his wickedness or passed behind the bars of a felon's cell. It is, therefore, every way probable that the pestilential delusion of Mormonism is now at its last gasp.

The Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* of Tuesday contained a letter from Mr. Sigismund Loew, a German engineer engaged in the surveys for the North Pacific Railroad. The letter was written at Helena, Montana, October 28, at which place Mr. Loew had just arrived from the Valley of the Yellowstone. It states that chief engineer, W. Milnor Roberts, was at Helena, where he would remain a short time. The writer's journey from the Yellowstone had been very difficult and had taken six days, during two of which he and his escort had to ride through deep snow over a mountain of from 7,000 to 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Loew speaks of the vast numbers of wild animals in the Yellowstone Valley; in all direction are seen herds of antelopes, deer, elks and wolves, while in the ravines and clefts of the rocks are found bears, &c., and the brooks are full of trout from eighteen inches to three feet in length. From the surveys thus far made the writer is of opinion that the Rocky Mountains can be crossed without a tunnel, and the steepest grade will not be more than eighty feet per mile, and that for only short distances. "Such a result," says the writer, "no one had anticipated and for it the Railway Company owe their thanks to our distinguished Chief Engineer, W. Milnor Roberts." Touching the land and soil along the Yellowstone, Mr. Loew's testimony, in recollection of a recent careful examination, is that he has seen no land so good elsewhere, either in America or in Europe. In this valley he has found not only stone coal but marble.

The official returns of the New Jersey election show that the result, after all, partook more of the character of a drawn battle than of a Democratic victory. Notwithstanding the election of a Democratic Governor, the State is virtually in the hands of the Republicans; the Senate standing the same as last year—twelve Republicans to nine Democrats, while in the Assembly there are thirty-six Republicans to twenty-four Democrats, a Republican gain of two from last year, giving a Republican majority of fifteen on joint ballot. This result insures the election of a Republican President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and the control of the legislation of the State, besides securing the reapportionment of the State for one or two additional members of Congress, which New Jersey will gain under the late census, and the appointment of the Treasurer, State Prison Inspector, State Librarian, and the various county judges who are elected by the joint action of the Legislature. On the other hand the Democratic Governor will have the appointment of a Chancellor, Clerk, four Judges of the Supreme Court, three Judges of the Court of Errors, and a number of county prosecutors. All these appointments, however, have to be confirmed by the Senate, and while there is little doubt that that body will consider courteously and favorably the Governor's nominations, it will also be its duty to insist upon a reasonable division of offices between the parties in the case of such appointments. In New Jersey, moreover, the power of the Governor is more closely limited than in some other States. His veto may be overridden by a mere majority vote in both branches of the Legislature; and hence it will be easy for the Republicans to carry any important party measure, notwithstanding the Executive disapproval. Politically considered, therefore, the Legislature is of considerable more value than the Governor, and his election dwindles in importance and significance correspondingly.

That which is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. A Republican robber is not a whit better, nor less unsavory, than a Democratic thief, nor is there the slightest reason why he should not be treated in the same way, and visited with the same punishment and disgrace. The news which we get from Washington, that the Grand Jury of the District have found a true bill against ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, in the matter of the bounty frauds and false muster rolls to which we recently referred, is therefore cause for congratulation among all honest men. Now let us hope that no false notions of party interest or clemency may be allowed to delay, embarrass or tincture the prosecution, or in any manner to sway the proceedings against him; and that if he is guilty, as there certainly seems every reason to suppose him, he may be meted punishment in exact accordance with the measure of his crimes. Political rascality and corruption is all the more demoralizing when the knave professes to hold exalted views and to be governed by elevated principles. The scurviest and scabbiest curb-stone loafer who voted for Tweed is a far less loathsome and despicable object than the fair-seeming man who cloaks his private villainy under the mask of being an exponent of healthy and honorable public opinion. Joseph Surface, the libidinous "man of sentiment," is a worse type of humanity than Jack Sheppard, and it is sincerely to be hoped that every man in the Republican ranks who preaches patriotism and practices dishonesty may be relentlessly brought to book. Only in this way can the reaction in favor of honesty which has set in be made to purify the whole political atmosphere and benefit the entire country.

The steadiness with which certain Republican journals persist in regarding Mr. Colfax as a candidate for the Presidency, notwithstanding his repeated statements in public and private that he intended to retire from office permanently and finally at the close of his present term, is said to have induced him to reiterate to his friends this fixed resolve, and to declare emphatically that he will not permit his name to be used, under any circumstances, in connection with the next Presidential contest. If this report be true, as it probably is, the *Standard* and other "managing" papers will have to wipe out his name from their slate, and to cast about for another man. Mr. Colfax is said to express the opinion that any Republican who permits himself to be used in opposition to the nomination of President Grant will be irretrievably beaten and ruined. Whether the President has heretofore regarded Mr. Colfax as a possible opponent, is, of course, not known; but, simultaneously with the Vice President's distinct and definitive refusal to place himself in antagonism with his principal, comes news that the President has thrown off a portion of the reserve which has hitherto characterized his conversations concerning his own canvass for the succession; and that he has lately said to several persons, with perfect distinctness, that he no longer had any doubt respecting his renomination and re-election. We refer to these matters by reason of the fact that they constitute by no means an unimportant part of current political activities and affairs.

That freedom and education go together is shown by the wonderful intellectual progress made by the colored people of the United States since emancipation; and now comes Brazil with further proof that liberty [illegible] breath with which she pronounced the abolition of slavery. Herein lies a hint by which the people of New York may haply profit. The occupation of Tammany's constituency being now gone—there being no offices for the pimps, thieves, repeaters and shoulder strikers to fill—why should not a compulsory industrio-educational bill be passed, relating to and framed for the special benefit and advantage of the classes just mentioned? All sorts and conditions of people would find their account in it. Statistics showing the relation of education to crime prove that eighty per cent. of the criminal classes have no education, or at least not sufficient to serve any practical or valuable purpose; that between eighty and ninety per cent. have never learned any trade, nor become master of any skilled labor; that nearly seventy-five per cent. are persons of foreign extraction, and that between eighty and ninety per cent. are intemperate. It will hardly be doubted that a majority of Tweed's constituents are included in this category, and it would be a stroke of real philanthropy as well as wise statesmanship to compel them to employ their leisure in learning the alphabet of decent citizenship. And why, for that matter, should we not, as a people, everywhere open our eyes to facts as they are, and accept the truth as it is?

The virtues of some men are of so profound a character that it takes almost a lifetime to bring them to light; and the patriotism of some Southerners who from the beginning to the end of the war were supposed to be rebels in the grain, was so deep that not until after a lapse of six or seven years has it worked its way to the surface. The Southern Claims Commission, for instance, has already registered upwards of six thousand claims from "loyal" citizens of the Southern States for payment of property taken or destroyed by the Union armies during the war, and is said to have fully three thousand more waiting to be filed, while the number continues to pour in at a rate which renders it quite impossible to estimate the final aggregate. Among these claims there were doubtless some which really ought to be paid, but it is probable that by far the largest portion are entered by rebels, and this, notwithstanding the fact that all applicants are required to swear to their loyalty. Among the latest claimant is a perjured rascal from North Carolina, who, by official records of the Confederacy in the possession of the Commission, was engaged throughout the war in suppressing Union men and Union sentiment, in blockade running and operations of a similar "loyal" character. It is not enough that scoundrels of this sort should be shown the door—they should be shown the inside of a prison door, for unless some such measures are taken to checkmate and punish this diabolical effrontery, a large number of fraudulent claims will manage to secure indorsement, spite of all precautions to the contrary.

Contrary to the general impression which has obtained respecting the origin of the national banking system, it appears that the idea was first broached by Mr. Charles Rogers, a native of Philadelphia, whose father for many years presided over one of the principal banks of that city, and from whom the son inherited his financial cast of mind. It is stated that in 1856, while engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis, and meditating over the evils of our then existing banking system, the disadvantages of local and State institutions, and the vexations and losses incident to the "wild-cat" currency of the West, he conceived the idea of a system of national banks whose issues should be of permanent and uniform value throughout the country. The idea was very favorably received in mercantile and financial circles, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the proper place to begin the work was in the National Legislature. This was the inception of our present extensive system of national banks. Mr. Rogers now resides in retirement in his native city, devoting his time and means to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. The facts above given are condensed from a letter written to the New York *Tribune* by Bartram Snyder, Esq., of Philadelphia, who believes that his friend ought to receive the credit which is his due.

Mr. Home, the Spiritualist, intends giving a series of lectures in Paris for the relief of the sufferers of Chicago.

The Grain Trade by New Orleans.

The St. Louis *Democrat* regards it as a "dead sure thing" that the grain trade of the Mississippi Valley must go by the Mississippi river to the ocean, and says that the only thing that remains to be done is to provide at once greater and better means and facilities for the transportation of the millions of bushels of cereals which are now awaiting shipment. The Chicago *Tribune* at length admits the advantage of the outlet by way of New Orleans, at least during the season of suspended lake and river navigation, lasting generally from early of November to the middle of May, and also says the apprehensions that some entertained, that in the passage through the Gulf of Mexico grain might become heated and injured, have not been justified by tha result of experiments, corn and wheat shipped from New Orleans to Liverpool having arrived in good order. The *Tribune* takes occasion to suggest that arrangements could easily be made to obtain through bills of lading from Chicago to Liverpool *via* New Orleans, insured for the whole transit, upon which bills of exchange might be drawn, and thus enable the merchant in Chicago to realize at once upon corn and wheat shipped from there. Whereupon the *Democrat* remarks that there is only one thing for St. Louis to do now, and that is, "to be lively with her barge lines and elevators, so that our neighbor at the North may not realize too freely the fruits of an enterprise which belong so justly to us."

Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut Poisoner.

A letter from New Haven states that the trial of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, accused of murder by poisoning, has been put over until the last Tuesday in December, when the counsel will offer a plea of insanity in her favor. She is charged with poisoning two of Sherman's children, two previous husbands and four of her offspring by Edward Struck, late a New York policeman. It is stated that she expresses every confidence in her acquittal, and that in her conversation or manner she betrays no apprehension of the result. It was impossible, says a correspondent who interviewed her, to trace any evidence of insanity, and she does not affect to be moved by any insane impulse, but talks like one who was entirely conscious of her innocence and her exoneration from the fearful charges made against her. If she be really guilty she is one of the most cold-blooded murderers who has ever been held to trial in this country. Very little hope is entertained of her conviction for poisoning Sherman, but for the death of a former husband, named Hurlbut, the evidence is reported to be of a strong and convincing character. She continues the topic of talk and discussion at New Haven, and very few can be found to believe in her guiltlessness notwithstanding her manner and look of conscious innocence.

The Canal Improvement at Louisville.

The delegates attending the National Convention of Steamboatmen at Louisville, on Saturday paid a visit to the canal improvement near that city, with a view of observing the progress made. Their satisfaction was expressed at a meeting subsequently held, (Capt. R. C. Gray in the chair,) by the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the splendid improvement made in enlarging the Louisville and Portland Canal, and recognize the energy and ability of General Godfrey Weitzel in the earnest and successful manner with which he has prosecuted this work, and hereby, in behalf of the interests of steamboatmen and commerce, tender to him our sincere thanks.

General Weitzel was introduced, returned thanks, and said that in ten more days the canal would be in such forward condition, with contracts filled, that it can be thrown open as a channel of commerce. During the last ninety days he had spent more sleepless nights than when commanding an army corps, and assured the steamboatmen that when the canal was finished he would be the happiest man alive.

The Latest Important Question.

A cigar making machine has been produced in Louisville, by a medical gentleman, Dr. M. V. McKinney, which it is claimed must revolutionize the cigar trade. The machine occupies about as much room as a sewing machine, and can be operated by a boy or girl with all ease. It makes two cigars at once, and turns out 1,500 a day. The cigar comes out perfect in form and formation, and is handsomer than the article made by hand. An expert industrious cigar maker will make by hand about 1,800 cigars a week; for the cheapest cigar manufactured he gets $11 per thousand; for a better grade $13 per thousand. This machine, capable of doing the work of five men, and costing $150, it is stated, can be run at an expense of six dollars per week, making the cost of manufacturing 9,000 cigars only six dollars, where it is now paid ninety-nine dollars. The Louisville *Commercial* pronounces the machine a perfect success, a truly remarkable invention.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers have just issued a circular stating that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into the central asylum at Dayton, Ohio, or either of its branches at Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; or southern branch, Hampton, Va. Application is first to be made by letter personally, when blank applications will be furnished to the applicant, and, if found duly qualified, transportation also furnished. Overseers of almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting on private benevolence are requested to report such cases to one of the managers at once. The asylums themselves are neither almshouses nor hospitals, but comfortable homes where subsistence, care, education and employment are provided by Congress, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. Disabled soldiers having a wife, child or parent depending on them are not required to give up their pensions on entering an asylum. In certain special cases, to be determined by the Board, this is requisite with others. Compensation will also be given for profitable labor in these asylums, and the kindest treatment is assured to all. These advantages will doubtless be availed of by many disabled volunteers throughout the country, for whose benefit we have condensed the information above given. Applica[illegible]

The economic importance of the International money order system, and the extent to which the people whom it was designed to accommodate will probably avail themselves of its advantages, is indicated by the transactions had during the first twenty days of its existence. Since October 2, 1871, at which date the system with the United Kingdom went into operation, up to the 21st ultimo, inclusive, the amount of money sent by money orders from the United States for payment in England, was $45,284 50. The amount received from England was $11,694 56. The maximum of an order sent from the United States is $50 United States currency. The maximum of an order received from England is £10 sterling, or $48 60 gold. The best statesmanship is that which conduces to the greatest good of the greatest number, and the system in question evidently had its origin in the healthy inspiration of the public welfare. Is it not a little singular that so many of these really admirable and fundamental reforms should be conceived and set in successful motion without the slightest assistance from any of the skillful political midwives with which the country abounds?

The completion of the thorough overhauling and repairing of the steamship Yazoo, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Line, was made the occasion of an excursion on last Saturday afternoon, the vessel going on a short cruise or trial trip down the Delaware, with a large number of the stockholders and prominent citizens of Philadelphia on board. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the performance of the vessel was entirely satisfactory. She will return to her place in the line next Saturday, after an absence of five months, in the most perfect condition of any of the vessels flying the flag of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

"Among the fresh scraps of census returns, just received from Washington, we find the following: 'The number of idiots in New York is more than one-tenth of the idiotic in the whole country.'"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

At last, then, the mystery of the prolonged ascendancy of Tammany is accounted for. For certainly the Empire State is not without its full complement of knaves; and these, it seems, took advantage of the fools to the undoing of the few remaining wise men as well. Happily, however, there are grounds for supposing that many of these poor people have recently recovered their wandering wits, and that the number of feeble-minded is not now as large as represented above.

It is reported that *Every Saturday* will, with the ending of the present volume, cease to be a pictorial paper, and resume its original form and character. Excellent as it has been as a pictorial, readers have never ceased to regret the change that made it one. As it originally was it had no competitor, whereas as a pictorial it encountered strong opposition, and probably has not been entirely successful.

Ex-Senator Wade is in Washington. He says that some of his friends have requested him to be a candidate for Senator, but that he will not consent. It might be added that the prospect is not good enough.

It is officially stated that one hundred and twenty-one and three-fourths miles of sidewalks were destroyed by the fire in Chicago. To replace them it is estimated that little less than one million dollars will have to be expended.

The Chicago *Tribune* hears of several apparently well authenticated instances, in which insurance companies which represent that they are "paying all losses in full," and are making capital out of that statement to secure them new business, are in fact deducting from 10 to 15 per cent. from the amounts due to needy policy-holders who are in many cases submitting to these swindlers because they cannot afford to wait and collect it by law. This is done, too, in cases where there is no question as to the loss being for the full amount of the policy. One company which it is alleged is doing this, is the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, whose representative here seems to think that the policy-holders are entitled to nothing but what his company chooses to pay them.

The Allemania Insurance Company, of Cleveland, we hear, offers to compromise with its policy-holders at 35 cents on the dollar. Its gross assets on January 1, 1871, were $269,732, and its losses variously estimated from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Occidental, of San Francisco, offers its policy-holders 20 cents on the dollar. Its gross assets on January 1, were $474,000, and its losses probably $200,000.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, last Sunday, in the course of his farewell sermon said: During the past twenty-six years this church has contributed to the various objects of benevolence brought before it, in round numbers, $350,000. During the same period it has raised, by contribution, for sustaining its own worship, $233,000; toward the purchase of the old Tabernacle at the time of my settlement, $15,600; to cancel the debt on this house after we came in, $65,000 ($40,000 of which was raised on one Sabbath morning); for repairs and incidental improvements, $15,000, making a total of $678,000 given by this congregation to support the worship of God and to send abroad the knowledge of Christ. I am sure that I shall be pardoned for adding that the munificent provision pledged to the retiring pastor will carry the sum total of their charities to more than $730,000. This church has increased from sixty-seven members to an average of nearly 600; the addition under my pastorate has been 457 on the first confession of faith, and 900 by letter from other churches, making a total of 1,357.

California makes steady, if slow, progress in manufacturing industries. The latest success in this line is the establishment for manufacturing burlaps and grain bags therefrom, in Almeda county. The factory commenced operations with a capital of $200,000. The machinery was imported from Scotland. The establishment has sixty looms, and employs one hundred and sixty hands, part of whom are Chinese, to whom is paid a dollar a day. The burlap fibre, of which the sacks are made, is imported from India. Five hundred yards of cloth, of a breadth of forty-five inches, is manufactured per diem and made into bags, each bag consisting of a yard, and costing from twelve and a half to fifteen cents, according to the state of the market. About a million and a half bags are made in a year; not more than enough, however, to supply the demands of two counties in a good year.

A Poem by Theodore Tilton.

The following beautiful and suggestive verses, by Theodore Tilton, are published in *The Golden Age*. They are there entitled "Sir Marmaduke's Musings." Why "Sir Marmaduke," does not appear; but as "Musings" they fathom a considerable depth of thought:

I won a noble fame,
But, with a sudden frown,
The people snatched my crown,
And in the mire trod down
My lofty name.

I bore a bounteous purse,
And beggars by the way
Then blessed me day by day,
But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse.

I gained what men call friends,
But now their love is hate,
And I have learned too late
How mated minds unmate
And friendship ends.

I clasped a woman's breast,
As if her heart, I knew
Or fancied, would be true—
Who proved—alas, too late!—
False like the rest.

I now am all bereft—
As when some tower doth fall,
With battlement and wall,
And gate, and bridge, and all—
And nothing left.

But I account it worth
All pangs of fair hopes crossed—
All loves and honors lost—
To gain the heavens at cost
Of losing earth.

So lest I be inclined
To render ill for ill—
Henceforth in me instill,
O God, a sweet good-will
To all mankind.

CHICAGO.

Men said at vespers: All is well!
In one wild night the city fell;
Fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain
Before the fiery hurricane.

On threescore spires had sunset shone,
Where ghastly sunrise looked on none;
Men clasped each other's hands, and said:
The City of the West is dead!

Brave hearts who fought, in slow retreat,
The fiends of fire from street to street,
Turned, powerless, to the blinding glare,
The dumb defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire
That signaled round that sea of fire;—
Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs came;
In tears of pity died the flame!

From East, from West, from South and North,
The messages of hope shot forth,
And, underneath the severing wave,
The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Fair seemed the old, but fairer still
The new the dreary void shall fill,
With dearer homes than those o'erthrown,
For love shall lay each corner-stone.

Rise, stricken city!—from thee throw
The ashen sack-cloth of thy woe;
And build, as Thebes to Amphion's strain,
To songs of cheer thy walls again!

How shrivelled in thy hot distress
The primal sin of selfishness!
How instant rose, to take thy part,
The angel in the human heart!

Ah; not in vain the flames that tossed
Above thy dreadful holocaust;
The Christ again has preached through thee
The Gospel of Humanity!

Then lift once more thy towers on high,
And fret with spires the western sky,
To tell that God is yet with us,
And love is still miraculous!

—*Whittier in the December Atlantic.*

OBITUARY.

Rev. Alfred Cookman,

One of the most prominent and popular clergy men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Newark, N. J., on Monday evening. He was a son of the Rev. George G. Cookman, the memory of whose nervous, fervent eloquence still lingers with the generation now passing away. The elder Cookman was a native of Yorkshire, England, but came to this country in early life, and in 1825 began his illustrious pulpit career in New York. He was subsequently transferred to the Baltimore Conference, during his connection with which he was twice elected Chaplain of Congress. On March 11, 1841, he embarked for England at New York, on the steamship President, the fate of which not one of the crew or passengers survived to relate.

Alfred Cookman was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, about the year 1827, soon after his father had entered upon his ministerial career. His preliminary education was completed in Baltimore, and he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, but only to remain at that institution for a brief period. In 1846, when not yet twenty years of age, he entered upon the sacred calling in which his father had achieved such distinction. For two years he preached under the direction of the Presiding Elder of his district, and in 1848 was admitted to membership in the Philadelphia Conference, the territorial limits of which were at that time much more extended than at present. From the outset of his pulpit career his success was great.

The report of his pulpit service begins with his appointment to Germantown, in 1848. In 1849 and 1850 he was stationed at Kensington and Port Richmond, in this city. Subsequent to that date he served two years at West Chester; two years at Harrisburg; two years at Christ church, Pittsburgh; four years, 1857 to 1861, in Philadelphia, going thence to New York city, where he labored two years. In 1865 Mr. Cookman again returned to the Philadelphia Conference, and for three years subsequently was stationed at the Spring Garden Street church. In 1868 he received the appointment to Grace church, Wilmington, Delaware, and was the pastor of that church at the time the Wilmington Conference was created out of a portion of the Philadelphia Conference. From the Wilmington Conference he was transferred in March last to the Newark Conference, receiving the appointment to the Central church, Newark, of which he was pastor at the time of his death.

In all the places in which he labored he was exceedingly popular, and his work was crowned with success. But he will be chiefly remembered for the decided stand taken by him, especially of late years on the subject of "Christian holiness," as he believed it to have been taught by the Wesleys and other leaders of early Methodism.

A Wild Family in Pennsylvania.

The editor of the Pittston (Wyoming county, Pa.) *Comet* gives the following particulars of a visit to a nomadic family, living but thirteen miles from Pittston:

A rude hut, not a mouthful in it to eat, nothing to cook with or eat from—no beds, chairs, nor stools—the old man was found digging a hole in the ground [illegible] daughter, twenty-three years of age, a well-formed young woman, stark naked, not a stitch on to hide her shame; the boy half starved and emaciated to death's door, and what makes the matter more inexplicable, the father is described as a man of extraordinary mental attributes, in reality a walking biblical cyclopedia, being enabled to refer, with promptness, to any text in the Testament, and recite the major portion of the Bible without hesitation or prompting. This man's name is Wells Parkes. The girl's name is "Melvina" and the boy's "Billy." When the party arrived on the scene, the girl was on the hill side among the thistles, picking from them the soft downy blows. There was not a vestige of anything upon her naked form to cover her shame, or protect her from the weather, thorns, and briars of the wood.

Her father calling her, she started for the house as obediently as a dog would answer the whistle of its master. As she approached, she seemed utterly regardless of the thorns and stones that lay in her path. Neither of the children have ever spoken a word. Melvina's hair is of chestnut color, and although it has never been cut, it does not hang down in the neck, but is frizzled and matted together. The boy's hair is some lighter and about the same length, and is matted together in curls. The girl is well formed, and, with the exception of a slight inclination to lean forward, is a model of symmetry in form and features.

Her skin is darkly tanned, and from the sole of her feet to her waist it bears the appearance of being burned, and the skin is wrinkled and looks thick. The boy is not so much given to roaming in the woods as the girl, and is not as fleshy or well formed. His temperament is at times garrulous, but he will approach strangers after much persuasion. The girl is more timid. She would not allow us to shake hands with her as her brother, and her father only seemed to be able to approach her without arousing her fears and screams. When told to lie down beside her brother under the blanket she would not do so until he had turned his back to her.

Parkes is fifty-one years old, and was married twenty-five years ago to a girl named Brown. She lived about six miles above Tunkhannock, near Springville. His wife is still living, but she had left him about sap time last spring, and has not been back since. She is now near Maltby, nursing a sick woman. By her he has had nine children, these two, Billy and Melvina, being the oldest. The rest are healthy and bright children.

General Sherman's European Visit.

General Sherman says with reference to his trip to Europe: "I go abroad in no official capacity. I take no pay whatever, and am performing no service for the country at all. I shall be accompanied only by one officer of my staff, Col. Audenried, and it is distinctly understood that, if it is necessary, the Secretary of War can summon me by telegraph, in which case I shall, of course, return home immediately. Lieut. Grant has been but recently graduated at West Point, and the President considered my going abroad a good opportunity to send his son to Europe for the first time. Indeed, I have never been to Europe myself, which is sufficient reason for the trip without any necessity of official business. Admiral Alden is to take command of the European squadron on his arrival, and I go simply as his guest, as does Lieut. Grant, who, as well as myself, pays his own way. Unless my presence here is required before, I shall leave the Wabash about April next, and come home leisurely through Europe to England and thence to New York by one of the ordinary steam packets. The Wabash will not vary her course at all in consequence of our being aboard, as we go only as privileged passengers, and Admiral Alden will select his route according to his assigned duties as Admiral of the regular European squadron. The Wabash will probably cruise about the Mediterranean most of the winter, and we shall be enabled, under very favorable circumstances, to see such places as Madeira, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal, and Constantinople; while during the time the vessel lies in port anywhere for coaling or for other purposes, we can make excursions as we choose into the interior."

English Royal Family Council.

Private advices received by mail state that at a council held by the royal family on October 28, some very unpleasant business was discussed. For some time past the Prince of Wales has been gradually falling into his former habits of life, so it was deemed expedient to hold a family gathering there to decide the best course of action to pursue regarding Albert Edward. No false delicacy was observed by the Duke of Cambridge. On the contrary, he very plainly stated that something should be done to keep the Prince out of mischief. Victoria's condition was also discussed, it finally being agreed to remove the Queen's duties, which are acknowledged to be too burdensome for her, to the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty didn't take it kindly, so at a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to bring a little pressure to bear. A Minister is with the queen at Balmoral, although she has been without that incumbrance. Mr. Foster, the parent of the Education Bill, is named as the Minister to lay the matter before the Queen, consequently something regarding the forthcoming regency may be expected shortly.

Velocity of Sound in Coal.

This is a very interesting subject, at least to those who have anything to do with coal mines. And yet I have not met with anything that points to it, nor any formula whereby it might be calculated. But perhaps this is a subject to which the attention of physicists has not been drawn. I have been told that blasting has been heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards underground, and I have heard the signals of the collieries, that is, by hitting the surface of the coal with one of their tools, at a distance of fifty or sity yards, and have also heard the shouts of the men at the distance of fifteen yards, but I have never met any person who could give the velocity, nor seen any book on physics in which there is anything concerning it. But perhaps it is a very hard subject to deal with, from the difference of the specific gravity of the coals, and also the different temperatures that we meet there. And if from these different causes it would be hard to find the real velocity, yet by calculating a velocity that might be rather theoretical at first, we might by degrees come nearer the truth.—*Correspondence in Nature.*

Blind, Deaf, Dumb and Insane Persons.

Census returns, soon to be published, show that there are in the United States 20,320 blind persons, of whom 11,343 are males and 8,977 females. The whites are 16,966; blacks 2,966; mulattoes 355; Chinese 4, and Indians 29. There are of deaf and dumb 16,205; males 8,916; females 7,289. All except 1,298 are white. The whole number of insane is 27,382; males 18,174; females 19,208. Except 1,822 all are white. Of the idiotic there are 14,485 males and 10,042 females; total 24,527. The proportion of negroes is much larger in this class of unfortunates than in either of the others, and, including both blacks and mulattoes, the number is 3,188. The whole number of those who are both blind and deaf and dumb is 96 persons; both blind and insane 75; blind and idiotic 195; blind, deaf and dumb, and also insane, 7; blind, deaf and dumb, and also idiotic, 11. It will be noticed that in all classes of unfortunates except the insane the number of males is much greater than the number of females.

STATE NEWS.

The Clearfield *Journal* estimates the value of the logs and lumber lying along our mountain streams, awaiting a rise of water, at over $1,000,000.

On Sunday last, in Lehigh county, a young man named Frankenfield was shot and instantly killed by a companion, with whom he was hunting rabbits.

Parties are looking about Blairsville for a site for iron works and coke ovens.

Mrs. McDonald, a widow, residing at Dunmore, Luzerne county, hung herself a few days ago, while in a fit of delirium tremens.

It is rumored that the furnace at Wellersburg, Somerset county, is to be purchased and started up by Eastern capitalists.

Four attaches of Forepaugh's Menagerie brutally outraged the person of a young lady at Mifflintown last week. Three of the ruffians escaped, but the other is in jail.

Ten ears of corn on one stalk is the cereal curiosity in Sullivan county.

Cases of small-pox are reported in Greensburg Indiana, Altoona and other towns in this end of the State.

The licensed whisky sellers of Lancaster have held a meeting and determined to compel all unlicensed venders of "blue ruin" to close up.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schaeff, of Whitpain, Montgomery county, celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage recently.

A son of Thomas James, Esq., Associate Law Judge elect of Greene county, aged about fifteen years, fell from a wagon in Morris township a few days ago, was run over and killed.

Lewis Dewart, of Sunbury, Northumberland county, has been selected from a class of seventy as valedictorian of Princeton college. Last year Mr. Swenk, of the same county, was similarly honored.

Miss Hannah D. Rulon, of Chester, went to Philadelphia on the 8th inst., and has been missed since that time.

Mrs. Francis Gaston, an aged lady residing in Canoe township, Indiana Co., accidentally fell in her door yard a few days since, her head striking on a small snag, which entered her brain, causing death in a short time.

There is growing upon the premises of Mr. H. E. Miller, in Litiz, Lancaster county, an apple-tree which has produced five crops of apples in one season.

James Cruth, a farmer in Madison township, Luzerne county, was thrown from his wagon and seriously injured, and lay undiscovered until he died from exposure.

Nicholas Strohl, of Lower Towamensing township, Carbon county, is past sixty years old, has married three times, and is the father of twenty-nine children, with a prospect of a further increase.

The Poor House Commissioners of Bedford county have purchased a farm of 175 acres, three miles from Bedford, paying therefor $9,050.

During the month of October 73 foreign and 4,816 coastwise vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia.

It takes $85,000 per month to pay off the employees of the Phoenix Iron Company, of Phoenixville.

John F. Sellers, of Pottstown, has eight ears of corn of the present season's growth, which weigh fourteen pounds.

Colonel Peter Baldy, a once prominent citizen of Easton and a soldier in the late rebellion, died on Sunday morning.

Rev. John Rodney, of Germantown, preached the first English sermon in Allentown a little over fifty years ago.

The Philadelphia police arrested 1,343 persons during the month of October.

Judge Melchoir Bossard died at his residence at Bossardville, Monroe county, on Friday last, at the age of about sixty years. The deceased was elected one of the associate judges of Monroe county at the recent election. He was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who will deeply regret his death.

John Deubler died near Canadensis, Monroe county, on the 15th ult., aged eighty-three years. The deceased was with Bonaparte's army on its unfortunate march to Moscow, and was one of seven who returned out of a company of one hundred and eighty that started. He had been in this country about forty-two years, and was one of the pioneers in what is now Barrett township, having removed to that section nearly thirty years ago.

John Kennedy, of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, fell down stairs last week, fracturing his skull so badly that he died a few days afterward. His fall was caused by his cork leg slipping from under him.

Honey sells at fifteen cents a pound in Tunkhannock.

A little son of John Miller, of Liverpool, Perry county, fell into a kettle of boiling water, a few days since, and was scalded fatally.

The Lebanon *Courier* of the 2d inst. says: Mr. Frederick Wolf, an old gentleman of Myerstown, eighty-eight years of age, walked up from that place to Lebanon, a distance of seven miles, last Thursday morning, to look after a little business, arriving as fresh as if he had just stepped out of his door.

There is a lad in Lebanon eleven or twelve years of age, R. P. Umberger by name, son of Mr. John P. Umberger, whose knowledge of the numbers of the houses in Lebanon, and who occupies them, is marvelous. Mention the number of any house in the borough, and he will instantly give the name of the person occupying it. On being asked how he did it, he answered, "I walked around town and looked." He evidently looked to some purpose.

A very serious accident happened to Mr. Jeremiah Muthard, of Colebrookdale township, Berks county, on Saturday afternoon last, the 18th inst., while out gunning. He had shot a rabbit, near a stone fence, with a double-barreled gun, and went to pick it up, and in doing so rested the inside of his left arm, above the elbow, on the muzzle of the gun, when, by some means, a stone was accidentally brought in contact with the hammer of the gun and exploded the cap, which sent the whole charge, wad and all, into his arm and up along the bone to the arm-pit, where it lodged, near the shoulder-blade. To the present time the physicians have been unable to discover the exact whereabouts of the charge, and Mr. Muthard is in a critical condition.

A petition is being circulated in Montgomery county asking the Legislature to enact a law to make who drinks at the bar of any of the hotels throughout the county, responsible with the proprietor who sells the liquor. The basis of the petition is that tavern keepers are often imposed upon by such persons requiring liquor under false pretense.

William Pearce stumbled over a plank in the street in Reading, Tuesday evening, and fell to the ground, injuring his chin and face, and severing an artery. He died next morning.

The mails are now carried over the Union and Titusville Railroad, much to the satisfaction of the people along the line of the road.

Two ladies, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Elder, aged eighty-five, and Mrs. Maria McLaughlin, aged seventy-seven, have died in Harrisburg last week.

The Reading *Times* says: At the Reading cotton mill are said to be the three largest locomotive boilers ever constructed in this country. They are sixty-four inches in diameter, each containing two hundred and one flues, thirteen feet long. Including the fire-box they are twenty-four and a half feet in length. They were built by Enos M. Reazor, of this city.

The Lancaster *Daily Express* entered upon its sixteenth year of life last Friday. It deserves to live through many more sixteens.

Will M. Carleton, the poet, will give readings and recite some of his poems in Titusville next Saturday evening.

The citizens of Bedford are promised a rolling mill, on condition that they subscribe $30,000. They should do it, by all means.

Dr. Charles Keely, an old resident and prominent citizen of Reading, died on Friday morning, aged sixty-five.

The cattle disease known as pneumonia, of a very malignant type, is prevailing in Lower Makefield.

Mrs. Mary Hildebrand died in Reading on Friday, at the age of ninety-four.

The Object and Value of Proposed Deep Sea Investigations.

Very shortly the Hassler Scientific Expedition, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, and the immediate direction of Prof. Agassiz, will start on a voyage of exploration more elaborate and important in its extent than any ever before undertaken in the United States in behalf of navigation, and a more definite knowledge of the character and action of the sea. Its object is, in brief, to investigate the bottom of the ocean in its deepest part, to trace the sources of the currents and to compare the Atlantic with the Pacific in order to ascertain, among other things, whether the one is higher than the other, as some contend, whether the temperature is the same, and what are the currents that come into conflict. In connection with this will be the study of the transparency of the ocean; the specific saltness of sea water, its specific gravity and its chemical constitution, and of the animals inhabiting the sea bottom, and the fishes of the deep sea, which, it is thought, may give the means of ascertaining whether the great oceans in some past time communicated one with the other.

So long as the bottom of the sea is unknown, the problems connected with navigation, such as tides, and currents, can never be satisfactorily understood. All former expeditions and investigations have been for the purpose of learning the approaches to the coast for vessels. To determine how tides set in and currents flow, and to command a complete knowledge of our shore phenomenon, we must go beyond this to the sea bottom. The result of the comparison of the two oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, will be of exceeding importance. Whatever is determined, whether the one is higher than the other, or the one is warmer than the other, the canal question will be affected, and the investigations in behalf of a canal, if further pursued, can be carried on with better understanding and with clearer light than now. The work has been divided so as to be thorough as possible, and satisfactory results may be expected.

Iron Ships for Lake Business.

There are four steamers being built at Buffalo for lake service to be completed next season. Two will be launched in April and the others in July. When completed they will be the largest and most valuable vessels afloat on the lakes, having an aggregate freight capacity for 260,000 bushels of wheat. The dimensions of each will be as follows: Length, 240 feet over all; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold to moulding, 15 feet. They will be built with five compartments with water-tight iron bulkheads, and furnished with a patent water-bottom, which enables them to ship and discharge water ballast. The motive power will be a direct-acting cylinder of twenty inches diameter and thirty-six inch stroke. The diameter of the condensing cylinders will be forty inches. Each steamer with machinery and all complete will cost about $175,000, and will have a freight capacity for 2,000 tons.

How to Make the Ohio Always Navigable.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

If an artificial pond like the Lewistown reservoir, constructed, we think, for less than a million, in a country which afforded no peculiar natural advantages for it, can supply the Miami Canal and all its lockages and water power for a hundred days of the dry season, is it not reasonable to suppose that in the head waters of the various rivers that form the Ohio, in valleys which nature has fitted for reservoirs, and where land is of but little value, reservoirs can be formed at a moderate cost that will supply four feet of water in the Ohio through the dry season? Will not the growing value of this navigation, and the great loss that is inflicted on a great extent of country by its suspension, cause an official inquiry into this matter by the engineers of the Government?

Distilling Gas upon a New Principle.

A patent has been taken out, and is being already applied, in England and France, for the production of an improved gas at a great reduction of cost. A London journal says: The principle of the invention to be applied, we understand, is this—to distil gas at a low temperature instead of a high one, as on the present system, by which means it is possible to use iron retorts, instead of retorts of clay, at a great saving of expense, while the gas produced from the same coal is 30 per cent. more in quantity and of 50 per cent. better quality than the gas produced by previous methods, and the remaining products are also more valuable. The point which the public will appreciate is that there is said to be little or no sulphur in this new and cheaper gas. Such is the account of the invention which has been privately making way, the latest facts coming out regarding it being that a French company has bought the privilege of using the patent in France for £100,000, and that works are being erected for lighting the town of Barnet with gas at an early date, which will supply an experiment on the largest scale.

Wm. A. W. White, a New York newsboy and bootblack, has just been informed by a relative, that consequent upon the death of his grandmother, at Mullinavat, Ireland, he is the fortunate heir to £23,298, or $116,490.

FIGHTING A BEAR IN A CATTLE CAR.

An Indian Locked up with Beasts—A Terrific Fight—Monkeys and Snakes Looking On—Bread, Turnips, and $8 a Month.

From the London (Canada) Free Press.

The men on the mixed train going west yesterday morning had a pretty good-sized sensation just as the train arrived in Bothwell. As the noise of the wheels subsided unusual and excited sounds were heard issuing from a bonded car which all along the passage from the Suspension Bridge had remained under lock and key, attracting no especial notice from any one, as no one on the train seemed aware of its true contents. Gradually the noises grew louder and more excited, scuffling was heard, accompanied by yells and imprecations from a human voice, and a series of low fierce snarls and growls as if from an enraged and powerful animal; then a shuffling to and fro, and more excited but perfectly unintelligible exclamations. The men were at a loss what to make of all this, and marveled exceedingly. A crowd collected, and noises of the same character continued within.

There appeared to be a terrible rumpus inside the car which each moment grew more desperate and alarming. All at once a violent thumping against the door and the voice of the man, which had by this time grown more coherent, but sounded faint and smothered, broke out in exclamatory appeals, "Brek door! brek door! Injin get kill?" After which the struggle seemed to be renewed more furiously than ever, "Injin" giving vent to short yells of pain and distress.

No time was lost by the men outside, who proceeded at once to obey the call, and break the lock. No sooner had the door been partially opened than out sprang a strapping young Indian in a terribly excited state of mind, minus his hat, with his clothing hanging in shreds about his body, and displaying several bleeding wounds. He was well nigh exhausted, but did not stop running till he got behind the station house in a place of safety, where he stood panting for breath for some minutes before any one of those who surrounded him could elicit any information from him as to the nature of the ordeal through which he had passed. That, however, was perfectly intelligible to those who witnessed his escape, for he had no sooner got clear than a large black bear came snuffing at the door, waiting to get out too and pursue his enemy like a roaring lion to devour him. On seeing the men, however, and probably not caring to jump into the immediate presence of so many persons, Bruin recoiled and sneaked into a corner, from which he glared savagely at them.

There were several other animals in the car, some of them in cages, and some securely fastened up with chains and ropes. Among them was a young cub belonging to the old bear, who at once took refuge behind his ma in the corner, apparently somewhat bashful by the appearance of so many grown men. There were also an antelope, a couple of monkeys, a wild-kangaroo, some beautiful specimens of the feathered creation, and a box of snakes, which remained comfortably coiled up in their blankets, either too tired or too sleepy to take any part in the fuss. The collection, it appears, belonged to a traveling showman, who proposed to exhibit in a western town.

The Indian boy, for he was scarcely out of his teens, although big and muscular, as soon as he could collect his ideas and began to realize that he was safe and sound, related that he was employed by the proprietor at eight dollars a month to attend the animals in their travels as keeper; that he had been shut up with them in the car for nearly three days, with nothing to eat but bread and turnips, and with only water to drink; that the old bear had become restive in the car while on the journey, probably from hunger and thirst, and ended by committing an assault upon him, which he repelled as long as he was able to hold out. He thought every moment he would have to give in, and consent to be eaten up for breakfast by the she-bear and her interesting offspring. Twice she got her arms fondly around him, and would certainly have hugged him to death but for the herculean strength which enabled him to throw her off and spurn her advances. Being somewhat cramped in her physical energies by the confinement and dull routine of snow life, besides not being so young as she used to be, she was the more easily overcome and failed to make as stout an attack as the circumstances seemed to demand of her. The young man from the country parts, however, was determined not to be "taken in" any more by the deceptions and allurements of side-show life, and then and there resolved to abandon a profession in which he discovered he had neither the talent nor education to shine very resplendent.

"He tink me big fool," said he; "Ingin only get $8 a month, and a chance to get ate up into the bargain. No, no, my friends; that muchly too thin! Ugh! Not for Joseph—not if he knows it."

DR. DAVID STANTON.

Cause of the Death of the Auditor-elect of Pennsylvania.

A letter from Mr. D. McKinney, Jr., and Mr. J. E. Jackson, friends of Dr. Stanton, and who were with him at the time of his death, gives the following interesting particulars:

The lamentable death of our friend Dr. Stanton has been so variously explained that it is due to his memory that a truthful statement of the case should be given to the public.

About six weeks ago Dr. Stanton made two post mortem examinations, in doing which he had to handle for over an hour decomposing tissues and inhale the impure air from the opened bodies.

No immediate bad result was noticed, but two weeks ago he spoke to his professional friends about it, and said he believed his system had been slightly poisoned, as he had not felt perfectly well since the examinations. Last Friday a small erysipelas inflammation appeared on his left cheek, accompanied by a slight chill; on Saturday, at five P. M., the erysipelas involved the whole of the cheek and one-half of the nose. There was also a slight fever. The portion of the face involved in the disease was exceedingly tender, and he said the burning in it gave him norest.

As his physician was leaving him he remarked that he had lost so much sleep for several nights that he seemed to have got past his rest, and thought it best to take a small injection of morphia to enable him to pass the night comfortably. His physician offered to give him the injection, but he said he would administer it himself, as he did not wish to take it until near bedtime. At this time Dr. Stanton was cheerful, but manifested no excitement. He was not confined to bed, and he walked about the room with almost his usual vigor.

Dr. Stanton took the morphia between 7 and 8 P. M., inserting it deeply into the inner part of the arm near its junction with the shoulder; the dose was about one grain. For a while afterwards he conversed pleasantly with his family, and then went to sleep. About 9½ P. M. his wife became alarmed at the character of his breathing, and finding it impossible to awake him sent for neighboring physicians. Medical attendence reached him by 10 P. M. His breathing was then stertorous, his heart's action feeble and [illegible], his extremities cold, and his stupor profound. Every remedy and appliance known to science were promptly used for his relief but without avail. He continued to sink until half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired. In the opinion of those physicians who witnessed this sad death scene, Dr. Stanton's death was caused by the unusually prompt and complete absorption of the morphia, prostrating a system already struggling with cadaveric poisoning. Thus perished one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession; a victim to his professional devotion, and to the remedy he had so often successfully used to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron Ore in Franklin County, Pa.

[From the Lancaster Express.]

It has been known, by some few persons, for some time past that valuable mineral deposits exist in the South Mountain section lying in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Recently this knowledge became more general and attracted the attention of capitalists and men of science. It is a fact well ascertained now, that select parties of persons belonging to this class have quietly visited the locality, and have made topographical observations and mineral explorations, and that the results have proved so satisfactory that large tracts of land, utterly worthless, except for mineral development, have been bought by them. It has also transpired that a leading banker and several capitalists from Lancaster City, attended by the celebrated practical chemist, Prof. Thomas R. Baker, graduate of the University at Goettingen, Germany, and who at present occupies the chair of Chemistry and Natural Science at the State Normal School at Millersville, very recently made a tour of observation and inspection to the place. This party from Lancaster have so far kept their opinions to themselves. It has leaked out, however, that the Professor had shipped to his laboratory at the Normal a large quantity and variety of specimens secured by the party, and that any open expression of opinion by them is subordinated to the careful analysis of the specimens in the hands of the professor, and his report thereon to them privately. The mineral characteristics of the locality are singular and unusual. There seems to be a promiscuous throwing together of different valuable properties in close proximity. There are indubitable indications of gold and silver, boundless deposits of iron, and what especially attracted the attention of a party, headed by Gov. Geary, was the extent and richness of the copper ores. The surface indications of copper are remarkable, pure lumps of several pounds weight having been found.

The immediate locality, more closely explored by the Lancaster party, lies near the Buena Vista House, some few miles south of the southern terminus of the celebrated Tape Worm Railroad. This particular spot, which they fixed upon as a strong point, is owned by a medical doctor residing in the neighborhood, some few miles distant, who seems perfectly satisfied to hold on to it at all events.

EAST BRADY, PA.

Rapid Improvement of the Town—A New Postmaster Called For

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

East Brady, Pa., November 13, 1871.

The town of East Brady is improving with wonderful rapidity. A large number of new and splendid buildings have been erected this summer, and though fall has come many others are going up. The Citizens Savings Bank Company will soon have a fine bank building finished, and some New York gentlemen with a few wealthy men in the "Bend," are preparing to erect a splendid three story brick, intended for a deposit bank.

But amid the web of improvement, one thing is greviously wanting, and that is efficiency in our postoffice. It is conducted on too slow a scale to suit the go-ahead character of our people, and is too far removed from the center of business.

We want a *live, active* man in the position, and I hope the day is not far distant when the change will be made. I trust the proper effort will be made *at once*, and that important matter receive the attention it deserves.

I am particularly glad to know that the Commercial is the leading newspaper in this region, and justly deserves its large patronage. J. L.

LEAD DISCOVERY.

A Three Feet Vein of Lead Ore Discovered in Bedford County, Pa.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: Mr. William Karns, on Wednesday of last week, while prospecting for iron ore on the property of a Mr. Snyder, about a mile or two north of Lafayetteville, struck a vein of lead ore which he estimates at about three feet in thickness. A specimen of the ore left at this office presents every indication of being very rich. A small portion of the ore melted in a blacksmith forge produced about sixty per cent. of pure lead. No careful examination has yet been made, but the indications are that it will be found in very considerable quantities, and that it will prove valuable. It has long been a matter of tradition that lead ore existed in various parts of this county, but it has never heretofore been found in any considerable quantity. We hope the discoverers of this may realize their most sanguine expectations, and that it may prove as great a source of wealth to our county as her iron ores.

An Incident of the Michigan Fires.

During the recent terrible fires in Western Michigan, there were three brothers, owners of valuable mills and other buildings, and they and their neighbors (some of whom were Christian men) were defending from the fires until all were exhausted and in despair. One of the owners, a frank, rough, wicked man of huge frame and generous impulses, said many hard words about God's permitting the destruction of so much property for no good to any one, etc., etc. Finally he gave up and said to his neighbors, "Go home, go home, nothing more can be done for us; God can do as he pleases." Just then a few drops of rain fell; looking up they saw the cloud, and all redoubled their efforts. A slight rain fell, the fire was checked and the mills saved. The rough man dropped upon his knees, great tears rolled down his face, his hands were clasped, head bowed, and he agonizing to express his thanks. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, vigorously swinging his hat, and with the most intense earnestness shouted "*Hurrah for God!* Hurrah for God!!"

The Lord Bishop of Litchfield and the Right Rev. Dr. Isle, of St. Paul's Church, Wolverhampton, England, have been traversing the United States for the past few weeks. They have partaken of the hospitalities of many prominent personages, and have enjoyed a series of breakfasts, dinners and entertainments. On Tuesday a select company of the bishops and laymen of the Episcopal Church and other leading citizens entertained the Lord Bishop at breakfast at Delmonico's, New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Programme.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., November 18, 1871.

The Democratic Programme.

The *Chronicle* this morning prints the following, with the statement that it is from one of their most trusted contributors: From prominent men of the Democratic party who are here, and others who have been here recently, and in correspondence from New York, we learn that a general interchange of opinions is going on relative to future action looking to the Presidential election. Outspoken, decided leaders of the Democracy have freely expressed their views, from which it appears that a large majority of these gentlemen are in favor of a coalition with a division of the Republicans, if it can be brought about, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in opposition to the regular nominations of the Republican party. Very few opinions dissenting from this proposition have been expressed. The utter hopelessness of successful opposition to the Republican nominations with candidates of the regular Democratic Convention is almost unanimously admitted. The plan generally favored is to allow the conservative element of the Republicans to make its choice, and for the Democratic Convention to meet, adopt resolutions and adjourn without a regular nomination for President and Vice President. If the sentiment that now prevails almost univrrsally among the Democratic leaders shall govern, this course will be adopted. Final action is postponed on this subject until Congress shall meet, when Democratic Sanators and Representatives are to hold a caucus to consider the opinions of the lights of the party, and probably recommend a course to be pursued. Without an exception thus far, they admit that the lookout now clearly indicates the nomination by the regular Republican party and re-election of Gen. Grant."

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1871.

CURIOUS CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Hon. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, has prepared a series of statistics to be embodied in his annual report, setting forth the relation of education to crime in the New England States. From this it appears, first, that eighty per cent. of the criminals in those States have no education, or not sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life; second, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals have never learned any trade, nor are they mastes of any skilled labor; third, not far from seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons of foreign extraction, born themselves abroad, or their parents; fourth, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals are intemperate; fifth, ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders are from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken homes.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Anthony Banning has been appointed Gauger for the Fifth Ohio District, and George W. Donaldson, Assistant Assessor for the Seventh Ohio District.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Albert Franklin, of Genoa Cross Roads, Ohio, for a seeding machine.

It appears from the Georgia papers that much alarm prevails under the apprehension that the President will declare martial law in that State. Such is not his design, there being nothing in the present condition of any part of Georgia to warrant such a measure.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

This Government and the Spanish authorities have not yet arrived at an agreement respecting the Hornet, now at Port au Prince, menaced by Spanish vessels. A correspondence is in progress between the Secretary of State and Minister Roberts, the former protesting against the design to seize that vessel, which is under the American flag.

STARTLING THEORY IN REGARD TO THE SMALL-POX.

Prominent gentlemen attribute the spread of small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of buffalo robes there taken from Blackfeet and Piegan camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

GREETING OF COMRADES.

Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Detroit.

Detroit, November 15.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, now in session in this city, met in their fifth annual reunion at the Opera House, at ten o'clock, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Senior Vice President, presiding. General H. S. Williams delivered the address of welcome, after which the forenoon was consumed in short, happy speeches from Generals Hooker, Fairchilds, Governor of Wisconsin, T. J. Wood, Nathan Kimball, Jeff. C. Davis, H. A. Barnum, Wm. L. Stoughton, M. Dayton, and others. Letters from President Grant, Vice President Colfax, and from the Secretaries of War, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, also from Generals Sherman, Buell, and Admiral Porter, were read by the Secretary. At three o'clock P. M. the Society reassembled and proceeded to the usual annual business, adjourning at six o'clock, to meet at eight o'clock to listen to the annual address by General H. A. Barnum. A large and intelligent audience of the citizens of Detroit met with the Society to listen to the annual address. The opera house, under the direction of the local executive committee, was beautifully decorated. It was crowded. After the delivery of the address the Society attended a reception given by Governor Baldwin. Detroit has received the Society magnificently. The Society meets for further business at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The banquet occurs Thursday evening at the opera house.

EARTHQUAKES

Towns in Peru Destroyed by Earthquakes—Few Lives Lost—Small-Pox.

New York, November 15.—Panama dates of the 2d instant are received. Captain Craddock, of the steamship Gautemala, was killed by a mutinous sailor at Panama. The Assembly of Bolivia rejected the Federal Constitution. The reported assassination of President Morena, of Ecuador, is untrue. Archbishop Pinol and the Bishop of Gautemala were both expelled from Gautemala for meddling in the late revolution. A heavy earthquake occurred at Iquique and in the interior of Peru on the 5th of October. Considerable damage was done to buildings in Iquique, and there was a great panic among the people. Its effects were more disastrous in the interior, where the towns of Pica and Matilla were destroyed, scarcely a house being left standing. A fire succeeded the earthquake in Pica. At Varapacca the church, Pantheon, eighteen houses and dam of the river were destroyed. The towns of Usmagama, Guasquina and Pachica also suffered severely. Very few lives were lost. The steamer Panama felt the earthquake at sea. Arequipa had shocks on the 4th and 10th, but no buildings were damaged. The English ship Weldford, from Callao, for Germany, was totally lost off Cape Horn. The crew were saved.

There was an earthquake on the 25th ultimo at Bajo, Chili, but no serious loss.

The small-pox was spreading at Santa Rosa, Chili, and had also broken out among the southern Buenos Ayrean troops.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Murders Two of his Children and Attempts to Murder his Wife.

St. Louis, November 12.—A horrible murder was committed near Osage Mission, Kansas, on the night of the 6th inst. The facts elicited at the Coroner's inquest were as follows: John P. Flanagan, the perpetrator of the crime, having recently met with pecuniary losses, resolved to dispatch himself and family, and on the 6th instant procured chloroform, and during the night administered it to his wife and two little girls aged ten months and two years. About four o'clock in the morning Mrs. Flanagan awoke from the stupor produced by the chloroform, and discovered her husband in the act of driving ten-penny nails into the head of the children, and, flying to the rescue of her babes, she found them expiring from the effects of blows inflicted with the hatchet and nails. She succeeded in disarming her husband, gave the alarm, and he was taken into custody. A letter was found tacked to the wall of the room, addressed to some of his relatives, in which he states that in consequence of his mind being in such condition that he could do nothing, he had determined to kill himself and family, excepting his son Clarence.

A FAMILY SLAUGHTERED.

Husband, Wife and Son Murdered in their House at Henryville, Ind—Two Daughters Fatally Hurt—No Clue to the Murderers.

Louisville, November 12.—This morning a family named Parks were found murdered in their house, near Henryville, Ind., consisting of Cyrus M. Parks and his wife Isabella, his son John, aged ten years, and daughters, Eveline, aged seventeen, and Ellen, aged fifteen. The heads of all were terribly beaten and crushed with some blunt instruments. The brains of Mr. Parks, wife and son were scattered about the room. They were lying in their beds. The daughters were found sitting in the kitchen alive, but delirious and fatally hurt. Shots had been heard in the night by the neighbors, but the bodies bear no bullet marks. Information was promptly forwarded to the police here. Parks was a leading member of the church near his house and much esteemed in the community. No clue is obtained to the murderers. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, and should the villains be discovered they will probably be instantly lynched.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Sentence of Barkdale, the Wife-Murderer, at Columbia City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Columbia City, Ind., November 15, 1871.

The argument in the Barkdale murder case closed to-day at noon. The jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, fixing the penalty to imprisonment for life. Barkdale is considerably affretted, and thinks his punishment rather severe. The main speech upon the part of the State was delivered by Hon. A. T. Hooper, of this place; upon the part of the defense by Hon. John Colerick, of Fort Wayne. Both efforts are spoken of by the bar as being among the ablest speeches ever delivered in the court-room in this place. The charge of Judge Lowry to the jury is also highly commended.

The Late "Emergency" at Chicago.

Referring to the action of Governor Palmer in relation to the military interference by Gen. Sheridan during the panic resulting from the great fire in Chicago, the *Evening Journal* of that city says:

It is to be noted that no authority was exercised which was not derived from the Mayor. Gen. Sheridan assumed no responsibility not expressly vested in him by the Mayor. The same is true of Gen. Frank Sherman, young Treat, and every patrol who helped guard our city during its terrible peril. The question, then, is this: Did the extraordinary emergency justify the extraordinary measures taken? This question the Governor does not so much as touch upon. He paddles about in the shallow water of the familiar truism that it is important that the ordinary machinery of justice should be respected. Of course they should be, and they were to the full extent consistent with the peculiar demands of the emergency. Neither Governor Palmer nor any one else can intelligently controvert this proposition, and it is right upon this issue that the whole case rests.

Mayor Mason had abundant precedents for taking extraordinary measures for protection. There is hardly a great city of this continent or of Europe which has not, at one time or another, passed through an emergency in which the Mayor was obliged to exercise authority which would have been illegal in ordinary times. Governor Palmer seems to be ignorant of this pertinent fact. Before rushing into print he should have investigated the history and laws of emergencies, especially in regard to cities. He knows very well that the greatest conflagration that the world ever saw swept over us; that our gas and water supply was cut off; that the air was thick with the reports of incendiarism; and he might have known that the Mayor had a multitude of precedents for taking as extraordinary measures as he did to protect life and property in Chicago.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Consummation of the Great Lease.

New Projects in Pennsylvania.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, November 14.—United States Commissioner White has ordered the Erie Company to prepare six thousand stock certificate duplicates of shares originally placed in the hands of the receiver, and send them to his (White's) office before one o'clock on the 23d, to be then delivered to the attorney of Heath and Raphael.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ELECTION.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad elected Henry N. Smith President, and B. F. Carver Vice President, and voted to remove the office from Boston to this city. Jay Gould was elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

VOTE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON COMPANY ON THE GREAT LEASE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Saturday says:

To-day at noon a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company was held at its office on South Delaware avenue, for the purpose of giving their assent to the execution of the lease of that company's works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. With this assent the lease of all the railroads and canal lines of "The United Companies" will be consummated, and thenceforward, until the expiration of the term of 999 years, will be under the supervision and control of that gigantic company. The execution of the lease with the Camden and Amboy Railroad was for a long time delayed by litigation, which at length resulted in favor of those stockholders who favored the transfer. There is abroad an idea that by this lease the Pennsylvania Company obtains the control of but three roads, the Camden and Amboy and the two lines between Philadelphia and Jersey City. Instead of simply this, they secure the charters and works of all the spur and parallel lines and works which were let to these several companies.

To-day at twelve o'clock a special meeting was held at the office of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, No. 224 South Delaware avenue, of the stockholders of that road, for the purpose of passing upon the proposed lease and agreement between this company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. George W. South presided, with Mr. Lewis Elkin as Secretary.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Chas. Macalester:

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the stockholders in regard to the proposed lease and contract, the committee be requested to remain in session until two o'clock, and longer if necessary, to receive the written assent or dissent of the stockholders, each share voting one vote.

This was unanimously agreed to and the voting then commenced. This is merely a formal requirement, it being a matter of certainty that the entire vote of the stockholders will be given in favor of the proposed lease and agreement. This is the last company whose consent is necessary to consummate the great railroad lease.

On the subject of the lease the New York *World* says: It is stated upon authority that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company will take the control of the united roads on Monday, and that they have made arrangements to effect a sub-lease of the Delaware and Raritan Canal to the Reading Railroad Company. It is not known whether under the new lease they can effect a sub-lease or not, but it is not improbable that the attempt will be made. It will be remembered that when the proposed lease was thought to have fallen through last winter, the Reading Railroad Company made an offer looking to the control of this canal, and even offered to take the railroads if that should be necessary to secure the canal, and to pay a heavy bonus and rate of interest. The canal can be made very valuable for the transportation of coal. It is also rumored that proposals have been made to lease the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, connecting Easton with Trenton and Philadelphia.

MORE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Reports are current in this city to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had made still another addition to its already enormous power by the acquisition of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, either by lease or by the purchase of a controlling amount of stock. There are so many rumors of important transactions by the great Pennsylvania Company, that any reports respecting it are to be received with a great deal of caution, and all the more because the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and other papers in that city, deny that any movement of the kind was contemplated. But notwithstanding this denial, and in spite of it, the statement is generally believed by railroad managers and capitalists in this city, who not only possess means of information on the subject, but are also more or less interested in the event. The importance of the matter is such that we publish it, after careful inquiry, though without being able to positively affirm the authenticity of the transaction.

[The consolidation referred to is in accordance with a state of facts reported some time since. The weight of testimony is in support of the "authenticity of the transaction."—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

SAFETY ATTACHMENTS TO CAR PLATFORMS.

Early in September the attention of the various railroad companies having lines of travel in Ohio was called by Commissioner Wright to the act of the last Legislature, requiring that all passenger cars be supplied with such platform attachments as will secure the safety of passengers from accident. The law, which took effect September 1, required the Railroad Commissioner to attend to its enforcement. Responses have been received from the managers of nearly all the leading lines of road to the effect that arrangements are in progress by which the law will be complied with. Time is required to secure the manufacture of whatever apparatus is adopted in each case, and in some instances officers of the roads have appealed to the Commissioner for delay, for the reason that they had been ignorant of the existence of the statute referred to. In all cases where there is a disposition manifested to comply with the law as early as practicable, legal proceedings have been dispensed with. It is anticipated that all the roads doing business in this State will be able to show a substantial compliance with the law at an early day.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

This narrow-gauge (three feet six inch) railroad was opened as far as Uxbridge, forty-one miles from Toronto, on the 14th ult. It is expected to have it completed to Woodville, sixty-four miles from Toronto, this season, and to its terminus at Coboconck early next summer. In his annual report the Chief Engineer, Mr. Edmund Wragge, gives the following statement of cost:

"Actual cash cost of construction from Scarboro Junction to Uxbridge, when finished, thirty-two miles, $402,250, equivalent to a sum of $12,570 per mile. Out of this sum an amount of $280 per mile is properly chargeable to renewals, being the amount paid as a seven years' guarantee on the rails. This reduces the cost to $12,340 per mile. As regards the equipment, it is estimated that an outlay of $3,000 per mile in cash will be required to fully stock the road to Coboconk. This is more than was originally estimated, but is a matter of congratulation to the proprietary that they will have a traffic which will necessitate the supply of more rolling stock than was anticipated.

"Adding the cost of equipment to that of construction, we have a total cost of $15,340 per mile in cash, as against the estimate of $15,000."

WHAT THE KENTUCKY AND GREAT EASTERN CONTEMPLATES.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, says:

A telegram from Catlettsburg, Ky., in our columns this morning, in connection with some explanation, may have some interest for West Virginia readers. The "railroad Commissioners" from West Virginia therein referred to, are doubtless the Commissioners of the West Virginia Central Railway, though it is doubtful if more than one of them was present.

The charter of the West Virginia Central was granted in 1864, and originally included a gift of the unfinished Covington and Ohio Road between Charleston and the mouth of Sandy. The charter lapsed and was renewed by the Legislature, and was finally placed in the hands of Commissioners. There being little prospect that the Commissioners would be able at a very early day to secure the building of the road, the gift of the line of the Covington and Ohio, referred to, was withdrawn, and it was given to the Chesapeake and Ohio. The present Commissioners are Z. D. Ramsdell, of Wayne; D. D. T. Farnsworth, of Upshur; Spencer Dayton, of Barbour, and Hon. J. C. McGrew and W. B. Crane, of Preston. The charter names a route beginning on the Pennsylvania line and running by Brandonville, near Kingwood, by Independence, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by Buckhannon and Charleston to the mouth of Sandy; but it provides that if this route be found impracticable or disadvantageous, the road may start on the line anywhere in Preston or Monongalia, thence to the waters of Elk and thence *via* Charleston to the Sandy.

The Kentucky and Great Eastern Company is an organization, having its office in Cincinnati, designed, as we understand, to construct a line of railway between New York and the terminus of the projected Southern Pacific (El Paso) road. Gen. Fremont is one of the moving spirits and Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, another. The recent visit of the latter to Europe was in the interests of the company, and was altogether successful. This company perceiving that the direct line sought by them lies through West Virginia and is covered by the charter of the West Virginia Central, has opened correspondence with the Commissioners, and has made a specific proposition to construct the road under the charter.

The negotiations have progressed so far that a meeting has been proposed by the commissioners for the consummation of a contract, and one of their number was authorized to visit Cincinnati and arrange time and place, they proposing that it be held at Washington. We presume Mr. Ramsdell was the only one of the commissioners at Catlettsburg yesterday, that he had gone there with other gentlemen interested in a projected coal road down Sandy river, on business connected with that project, and that his meeting with the Vice President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Company was rather the result of accident than design. That Company is busy working out a line through Kentucky. It has an option on a road from Memphis to Louisville, and has secured the partially built road from Covington (opposite Cincinnati) to Sandy, to help complete which the counties along the route are asked to subscribe. We presume the Vice President was there on that business, and that the West Virginia gentlemen were there looking after their coal road, and there was only informal talk, if any, about the contract with the West Virginia Central. It may be that a time and place for the contemplated meeting with the Commissioners was agreed on, but nothing more.

While we do not feel at liberty to state the proposition made to the Commissioners by the President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Company, we feel warranted in saying it is so favorable as to induce the belief that an agreement will be reached under which the line for which the West Virginia Central was chartered will be commenced at an early day and pushed to speedy completion.

Cincinnati and Railroads.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The great Railroad corporations having secured the trade of the Northwest, now turn toward the South. A vast extent of country, as rich as that of the North, and that has hitherto been but scantily supplied with railroads, is now to be developed. To that country Cincinnati is the gateway. The Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio companies are bound to enter the great Southwest. For their accommodation not one, but at least two Southern railroads will be needed. These will be built. The Pennsylvania company must have such an outlet at once. It is quite certain that the New York Central will be obliged in self-defense to take steps to secure its interests.

What is needed here is a broad and liberal spirit toward these companies. The rights of the city can be protected, while at the same time the wants of the corporations can be met. Their money and their enterprises are needed. Their interest do not clash, but coincide with those of the city. Cincinnati can be the great railroad center of the interior, if she will but comprehend the measure of her opportunities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Building railroads in California is fast becoming an agricultural pursuit, as it is in our own State. Short railroads from place to place, narrow-gauge, where broad cannot be afforded, are projected in almost every direction; and the incidents of construction amuse and interest the inhabitants and fill the local papers.

—Maps and profiles are completed for the Missisquoi and Black River Valley Railroad. This road will give the Canadians another mode of access to New York city. With some links to complete the chain, the Missisquoi and Black River Valley road, *via* Richmond and St. Albans, would be the shortest route from Quebec to New York.

—The Lancaster, Pa., *Express* says: A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at Fairville on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the expediency of constructing the contemplated Conestoga Valley Railroad, to run from Springville, county, to Lititz, in this county. Seventy thousand dollars was subscribed, and this renders it certain that the road will be built at an early day. An organization was effected by electing for President Hugh E. Steele, President of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad; and Messrs. Levi S. Reist, Daniel Overholtzer, John Plank and other well known citizens are among the Directors.

—Franklin county is about to try a narrow-guage railroad. The *Valley Spirit* reports the enterprise as follows: For a long time there has been a great deal of talk about Mont Alto Railroad. This time there has been less talk and a great deal of effective work. It has been decided to construct a railroad, commencing at Mont Alto Iron Works in Quincy township, running through the lands of Mr. George McFerron, Sr., Mr. George McFerron, Jr., and Mr. Henry George to the "Pond Banks." The length of the road will be about ten miles. It is to be constructed on the narrow-gauge principles, having a three feet gauge. An extra rail will be laid from the intersection, so that trains may run into this borough. This road will certainly be built, the ground having already been broken near the works for that purpose. An extension to Waynesboro is extremely probable. We trust that the people along the whole line will give this movement the utmost encouragement.

—The Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company is now fully organized. The road is now located from Lancaster to Adamstown, and its construction will be placed under contract as soon as $5,000 stock per mile is subscribed. This the Board expects to have accomplished by the time of its next meeting, which will be held on Monday, the 20th of November, at 10 A. M., when a full attendance is desired. Prompt assistance from interested persons along the several routes will insure the early completion of the road leading from Reading to Lancaster, Safe Harbor and Quarryville.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

Argument Before the Supreme Court—A "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose" Proposition—It is Not Entertained by the Court—A Mandamus Issued Commanding Emminger to Make a Legal Certificate of Mr. Weakley's Election.

The argument in the matter of the application for a mandamus to compel John Emminger, one of the District return judges of the Senatorial election in the Nineteenth District, to give to J. M. Weakly, Esq., Senator elect, a proper certificate of his election, came up in Supreme Court Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and Messrs. Gibson and Weir for the respondents.

Chief Justice Thompson stated that he would first call upon the counsel for the respondent to sustain their answer, as that seemed the most natural way of proceeding.

Mr. Gibson remarked that the great trouble which he found in this case arose out of *definitions*. In looking at the duties of return Judges (which were defined as *ministerial*), he found that when they met in convention they were compelled to examine the papers, see that they were properly verified, &c. Was that a purely *ministerial* act? When the County Judges meet, they pass upon the returns, and a majority decides, just as a majority of the Supreme Court decides. He would not quarrel with definitions, but simply ask, Was this duty strictly ministerial? When two District Judges meet, as in this case, one representing one county and the other another, are their duties lessened or enlarged? They were certainly not less; they were greatly widened. All the powers of the judges of the county who elected the District Judge were aggregated in him. He acted under the same oath, and exercised the same powers. He was not a mere carrier-pigeon. If he went into the conference knowing that there had been irregularities and frauds, what should compel him to violate his conscience and certify to a falsehood! If the court should decide that a return judge had no *judicial* power, and had no right to do more than merely count up the figures, then his judicial injection into the certificate should be treated as so much harmless surplusage. This was a naked skeleton of that aspect of the case. There was another feature to be considered. If the respondent had illegally exercised the powers of a judge, had he not at the same time discharged his ministerial duty in certifying to the actual number of votes received by each of the Senatorial candidates! That he had done so, was the view taken by his counsel. It was not too violent a presumption that the Senate would do its duty, and allow Mr. Weakly to take his seat.

Mr. Marshall, by request of the Court, then stated the position he intended to assume, before Mr. Weir would proceed. The first position was; That Emminger ought to overturn the Constitution of the State, which declares that the Senate is the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members. Second—That the duties of a return judge are simply to cast up the votes and certify to the result. Third—That even the Supreme Court had no right to pass upon the legality or illegality of the election. He cited authorities in support of these positions.

Mr. Weir then proceeded. The great difficulty was to comprehend the exact legal questions raised in this issue. First, it was asked that this Court should compel Mr. Emminger to do a particular act in a particular way. The remedy of mandamus should not be applied unless it should appear that the parties complaining had no other method of redress. What had Emminger done? He *had* certified to the election of Mr. Weakly.

[At this point, the Chief Justice asked Mr. Weir to read the return. That gentlemen then read]: "We, the return judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial district, having met in the court-house in the borough of Carlisle on October 17, 1871, to count up the votes cast in the said district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, for a Senator therefrom, do certify that from the county returns, it appears that in the county of Cumberland, Henry K. Peffer had 4,114 votes, and that James M. Weakly had 4,263 votes. In the county of Cumberland James M. Weakly had 4,605 votes and that Henry K. Peffer had 3,951 votes."

Mr. Weir was going on to argue the validity of this return, when he was asked if there was not something more. He replied that there was, and having asked to read it all, continued—

"And it appearing that fraud and bribery have been made use of in obtaining said votes, to so large an extent as to vitiate the said election or change the result, we decline to certify to the election of either of said candidates and refer the subject to the Senate, which, under the Constitution, is made the judge of the qualifications of its own members."

Mr. Weir then continued, and argued that while Emminger had substantially complied with the law, in certifying to the votes which each candidate had received, he went still further and added the matter above recited. Mr. Weir then went on to argue that there was no special form for making out a certificate: and the law, not having prescribed a form, left Mr. Emminger free to exercise his own judgment. And further, that the Return Judge, having gone beyond his power in alleging fraud, had placed in his certificate so much surplusage, which in no sense vitiated the certificate. Suppose Mr. Weakly should present this paper to the Senate, would not the Senators decide at once that the certificate was sufficient, and that the judicial declaration of the Return Judge amounted to nothing? The Senate has the power to do so. Suppose the Supreme Court should require a particular form of certificate from the respondent; that the respondent, as he might, should refuse to comply, and that the Court should imprison him for contempt. And suppose that in the meantime the Senate should receive Mr. Weakly's certificate as valid, then the complainant would have all his rights, and the respondent would be in jail. This view was presented to illustrate the caution which should be exercised in the application of the writ of mandamus. Again, would the Court peremptorily demand any man to do an act which he swears he cannot do with a conscientious sense of duty? If the Court believed Mr. Emminger truthful in his answer, then it would be their duty to consider whether he had a valid excuse or good reason for not making out the certificate in a particular way. The gentleman admitted the positions assumed by the counsel for the petitioners, but held that they were not applicable, as they did not cover the questions in issue. In a word, that while Emminger had no power to pass upon frauds, he had given a sufficient justification of his act—sufficient to shield him from the effect of the extraordinary discretionary power now invoked, the power of mandamus.

Mr. Marshall was about to reply, but the Chief Justice suggested that there was scarcely any necessity.

Justice Sharswood declared very emphatically that he did not wish to hear further argument.

The Chief Justice stated to Mr. Marshall that he might proceed, if there was anything particular that he wanted to say.

Mr. Marshall said he would state his position in very few words. It was this: Emminger's duty, under the law, was, first, to cast up the votes which each candidate had received, and ascertain which of them had been elected. Secondly, having found which candidate had received a majority, to furnish him with a "certificate of his election." He had done neither of these things, and this Court was asked to compel him to perform his duty. He was not asked to certify to a *due* election, but simply to do a simple ministerial act.

After some explanation in regard to the form of mandamus, the Chief Justice took possession of the papers. Mr. Marshall said he wanted the mandatory order so framed that, should the respondent fail to comply a motion could be made for a rule to show cause why he should not be held for contempt. The Chief Justice assented to this suggestion, and the argument ended.

A good deal of interest was manifested, and quite a number of gentlemen were present outside the members of the bar, among them Senator Harry White, Senator Graham and others.

At the time of adjournment yesterday the writ had not been issued. It will be made returnable in this city before the rising of the court.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Runaway Pair from Irwin's Station—The Wife Leaves the Newly Married Husband and Returns with Another One.

Wednesday morning Detective Moon arrested a man named Allen Perry and a woman named Mrs. Williams, on a telegram from Irwin's Station that they were a fugitive couple, and that they had eloped. They were conveyed to the Mayor's office, and remained in the Mayor's private parlor until about four o'clock P. M., when Mr. Williams, the ostensible husband and sender of the dispatch, put in appearance, and the following facts were elicited:

Williams kept a boarding house at Irwin's station, and Perry has boarded with him for about six months. On Monday morning he left for the west, intending to come here, attend to some business, and go then to Rock Island, Ill. Tuesday, Mrs. Williams packed up her goods and chattels and came to Pittsburgh, and Williams, supposing from the previous movements of the two that they would likely be together, sent the message as stated and had them arrested.

From the statements and counter statements made it seems that Williams was never married to the woman, having taken up with her about twelve years ago, while her husband, a soldier, was absent from home. Williams, however, insists that he was married to her. On her arrival in Pittsburgh Tuesday evening she met Perry, asked him where he was going, and receiving a reply, stated her intention of going in that direction also. While walking around the subject of marrying was mentioned, when Mrs. Williams told Perry she had never been married to Williams. They thereupon made their way to the office of Alderman O'Donnell, and were straightway made man and wife.

Williams was very much excited, and wanted to sue Perry for adultery and larceny, but the Mayor informed him that no such information could be taken, the offense having been committed in another county, and that in fact there was nothing to detain the pair a moment longer in custody. Perry meanwhile secured the services of a lawyer and was released, and Mrs Perry-Williams handing over $310—the half of the sum realized for the sale of the property—Williams agreed to accompany her home. An officer accompanied them to the depot, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Williams going to Irwin's Station and Perry going to his destination, Rock Island. The parties are Welsh. Mrs. W. "shook" Perry in the coldest manner possible.

New York Hop Market.

November 11.—The demand continues very limited, but the general feeling among holders is that of firmness; here and there, where anxiety has been displayed to sell, some reduction has been submitted to, but not to an extent sufficient to break the market, as a whole. The receipts have materially fallen off, and the small supply of desirable grades imparts confidence to holders of such. Sales 150 bales new State at 60@65c; in old growths no transactions.

The following following is from the circular of the 9th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,130
Receipts corresponding week last season	2,238
Total receipts since September 1	17,336
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	15,910
Export clearances for the week	266
Total exports since September 1	1,793
Imports for the week	154
Total imports since September 1	1,133

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of October 28: "Choice samples being now all but exhausted, buyers are compelled to turn their attention to second rate qualities, prices of which in consequence are extremely firm. The proportion of the last growth which remains unsold is now exceedingly small, and even with the present quiet consumptive trade must soon be cleared off. English yearlings are still in active demand, and shows a still further improvement in value. During the past few days considerable parcels of 1868 Americans have changed hands, the finest sorts realizing from 56s to 60s. 1869's are not in such good demand, but are firm at last quotations. Foreign markets are reported quiet but firm.—*Commercial List.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

November 8.—There are some small sales of Coffee making, we hear, to supply immediate wants, but there is practically no market for it, there being no buyers for any considerable lots at anything near the prices which it is supposed holders would accept, and we still omit quotations, there being at present no established prices. Stock here in first hands only 2,000 bags, but as we have before stated, there are some 50,000 to 60,000 bags held here in bond by jobbers and speculators.

Sugars—We have reported to-day sales of 925 boxes Cuba for refining on private terms, but we hear of no movement in grocery grades. We still quote as follows, viz: For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico 8¾@9c: grocery Cuba 9½@10c; grocery grades Porto Rico 9½@10½c; Demerara vacuum pan 10½@12c.

Refined Sugars—Hard crushed we still quote at 12½c, and soft do on a basis of 12½c for A white, but the market for them is dull.

Syrups—Canton sugar house we now quote at 26c, and prices for other descriptions are as follows, viz: For Calvert Golden 70c; do Chrystal none in market; Maryland 65@67c, and Baltimore 40@47c ⅌ gallon.

Molasses—There is little or no stock here, and consequently nothing doing, but prices are nominally as follows, viz: For Cuba clayed 30@35c; do Muscovado 32@38c; Porto Rico 35@40c, and English Island as ranging from 30 to 45c ⅌ gallon.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 15, 1871.

The indications of a sufficient rise in the river to let out the coal barges were very strong to-day, and rivermen were moving in getting everything in readiness for the important moment to start. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Not only the people in the cities below are in pressing need of our coal, but the coal merchants here must have money. Immense amounts of coal paper had to be carried for them by our bankers and private lenders, and the long spell of low water has caused some grave apprehensions on the part of those who wanted their money. Scarcity of Eastern exchange still exists, but soon the oil dealers will commence buying oil, and a quick change may be expected.

—There are some changes in the price of local stocks. The most marked change is the decline in Pittsburgh gas stock, which has dropped from about a 100 to 75. This is attributed to the competition from a new company that propose to furnish gas to our citizens at a much lower price. Whether it will be able to establish itself remains for the future to develop.

—There was but one session of the Government Board to-day at New York in consequence of the death of one of its members. Prices were little changed. Bonds of '81 were quoted at 117⅛; 5-20s of '62 at 111½; '64 at 111⅜; new '65s at 114½; '67s at 114¾, and '68s at 114¾; 10-40s at 109⅝, and Pacifics 113⅝. It is remarked that Government bonds have been strong on small transactions. Notwithstanding the sales by the insurance companies the floating stock in the market is kept very low by reason of the Government purchases and the demand for export. It is now almost impossible to fill a round order for shipment, and the result is that the better class of railroad bonds which are known in Europe are being sent in their place; such bonds, for instance, as the Central Pacifics, which, notwithstanding the decline in gold, closed strong at 102½a103.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacifics	113⅝

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 15, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
C. & H.	92	92¼	92	92⅛	92½	92⅝
Do. Scrip	87¼	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	87½	....
Erie	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Reading	110⅝	110⅝	110½	111	110½	110½
Harlem	....	....	....	123	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	....	....	122	....	....
Lake Shore	85¾	86	85⅞	86⅛	86	86⅛
Illinois Cent.	....	....	....	133	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124
C. & N. W.	60⅞	61	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
Do. pref	90	90	90⅛	90⅞	90⅝	....
Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛	102	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
St. Paul	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....
Do. pref	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78⅜	78⅜
Tol. & Wabash	....	62⅝	62⅝	63⅝	....	63⅝
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	95⅜	....	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	....
Ohio & Miss	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40	40	40⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	....	....	116⅛	....	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	119	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....	....	25	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	....	108	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	70	....	....
W. U. Tel	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68⅛	68⅛	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝
Adams Ex	....	....	....	86⅜	....	....
Wells F. Ex	....	....	....	54	....	....
American Ex	....	....	....	58½	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	....	....	57⅛	....	....
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅜
Lehigh Navigation	25
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	55⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—Following the heavy rains of yesterday came a slight fall of snow, the *avant courieur* of winter. The weather is raw and cold, and we fear the anticipated "coal boat rise" has been again postponed. With regard to the general characteristics of the markets there is little that is new or interesting to note. Prices are uniform, and are likely to continue so far a time. Flour is held firmly at quotations. Wheat is in light receipt and prices are stronger, with an advancing tendency. Groceries are moderately active at figures given below. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged, with a fair trade reported. Cheese is in good supply and prices are firm. The supply of apples has fallen off, and prices are slightly firmer. Good butter is scarce and in demand. Fresh eggs in limited supply.

PRODUCE—The following are the receipts of produce of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,301	3,481	7,782
Apples, bbls	6,343	3,511	9,854
Cheese, boxes	2,126	1,388	3,514
Corn, sacks	6,214	6,772	12,986
Wheat, sacks	3,182	2,229	5,411
Barley, sacks	2,405	3,707	6,112
Rye, sacks	1,657	2,666	4,323
Oats, sacks	12,881	8,665	21,546
Butter, packages	250	223	473
Bacon, pieces	3,696	2,771	6,467
Bacon, tierces	42	41	83

The following are the WHOLESALE prices unless otherwise noted:

ANTHRACITE COAL—We are reported sales by the ton at $8 50 for broken, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES—There is a better demand, with sales refined at 4½a4¾c; pearls 9½c; pots 7½c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4¼a4½c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand; one gallon buckets $10 50 per dozen; kegs 70a75c per gallon.

APPLES—Receipts 446 bbls. Prices are a shade stronger: good winter apples will fetch, by car load, $2 50a3 00 per barrel; common as low as $1 50.

BEANS—We are reported sales white navy at $2 50a2 75 ⅌ bush; medium $2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being only 45 packages. Prime table is scarce and in demand; sales made at 24a25c ⅌ ℔. Little demand for an inferior quality.

BROOMS—The market is quiet and steady, the ruling rates being as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50: No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 per doz.

BEESWAX—We have no change to note in prices, and quite at 30@35c ⅌ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ¼-℔ cans by the dozen at $1 75; $3 25 for ½-℔ can; $6 for ℔ cans, and $30 ⅌ per dozen for 5-℔ cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams are in good request at 15@16c; ribbed sides command 8¾c; short ribbed are held at 9c; for clear sides 9½c is asked; breakfast bacon held at 11½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, are worth 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage has advanced to 11½c; tierce lard 10c; kegs 11½c; buckets 11@12c. Dried beef held at 17½c. Mess pork $14 50 ⅌ bbl.

CIDER—We are reported sales at $5 50a6 00a8 00 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better inquiry, with sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair demand for non-explosive or fire test at 22a22½c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, with sates at 15½a16c for New York Goshen; 14½a15c for Ohio do; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11a12c. Receipts 533 boxes.

CHETSNUTS—Sales at $3 50a3 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries are held at $17a18 per barrel; $11a13 will purchase other varieties.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ⅌ ℔; short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CEMENT—We are reported sales of Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ⅌ bbl.

PEACHES—There is a better inquiry, with sales of halves at 10a11c ⅌ ℔; mixed, 8a9c; quarters, 7a8c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh eggs falls short of the demand; sales at 28a30c; pickled, 20a25c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 736 bbls. We have no change to note in prices. The demand is altogether local. We quote as follows: Good spring extras $7 00a7 25 ⅌ bbl; choice Minnesota $7 75; fair to choice red winter $7 00a7 50. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ⅌ cwt; $9 00 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—The approach of winter causes a better demand: sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—The lull in the grocery market is over and gone, and our leading merchants report a fairly active trade, and say a coalboat rise in our rivers would give them all the trade they could handle for the next month to come. We hope their fondest hopes may be realized. Sugar seems to have touched the "low" point, and we are apprised of an advance of ½c on raw and ⅛c on refined sugars eastward, with a good prospect of a further advance. Coffees are still offish, buyer and seller being wide apart in their views, but thus far the seller remains stiff on prices, and is not disposed to make concessions. It may be another month before prices will be firmly established. The following are the governing quotations of the market:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 24@27c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12¼c ⅌ ℔.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10@10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¼@8½c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Wheat, 366 sacks; corn, 430 sacks; barley, 457 sacks; rye, 565 sacks; oats, 1,384 sacks. The market presents no new features. There is a fair demand for wheat and prices continue firm. We are reported sales of red winter at $1 40@1 42; prime white $1 45@1 48 ⅌ bush. Oats—The opinion seems to prevail that for the present prices will not go lower; sales of prime white at 45@47c; mixed 44@46c ⅌ bush. Corn—sales new ear at 57@58c; old crop 67@68 ⅌ bush. Rye quiet at 85@90c ⅌ bush. Barley is in better demand, with sales at 83@85c for fair to choice spring; fall 85@90c ⅌ bush.

HOPS—The arrivals are on the increase; sales new 71's at 60@70c; old 70's 40c ⅌ ℔.

HAY—Receipts light; pressed $24 00@25 00 ⅌ ton.

HUSKS—We are reported ales at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Are coming in freely; sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Regular sales are made at 28@30c ⅌ ℔.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

HEMP—Prices are unchanged; Kentucky rough $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: No 1 at 82a85c ⅌ gallon; No 2 at 58a60c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ⅌ gallon.

MINCE MEAT—There is an active demand for "Atwood's," "Slocum's," and "Anderson's XXX"—the two former selling at 13c, the latter at 14c ⅌ ℔.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ 100 ℔s $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 ⅌ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00a3 50 ⅌ bbl; Peachblows 55a60c ⅌ bushel.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 7@8c.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens by the coop at 55@60c ⅌ pair.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ⅌ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼-℔ cans at $1 50; ½-℔ $3; 1-℔ $6 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 ⅌ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

SUMAC—We are reported sales Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ ℔.

VENISON—10@12c ⅌ ℔, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c ⅌ ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was dull and prices very unsatisfactory, at least to the producers of the raw material, simply because prices were declining. The market still favors buyers, who don't seem very desirous to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot 11c; S. O. all year 11c; S. O. all year 11c; B. O. all year 11½c. These are the lowest figures we have noted for some time. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 11c; 1,000 bbls spot, Parker's, $4 05.

REFINED.

Market dull and prices weak. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote as follows: Spot, 22c; November 22½c; December, 22½c; January, 1872, 22½c; January to July B. O., 24c.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market dull; ordinary on lower road held at $4 25; 49 gravity at Oil City $4 40@4 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 15.—Market very quiet at $4 30.

TITUSVILLE, November 15.—$4 10 bid for spot, with $1 15 asked.

ROUSVILLE, November 15.—Market quiet, but steady at $4 30.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, November 15.—Market dull and nominal at $4 10.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 15.—Market firm at $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 15.—Market dull at $4 30. No sales reported.

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market on creeek $4 25@4 30; Oil City $4 42½@4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Crude 12½c; refined, November, 22¾c; December 22½c.

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 14, 1871.

The tables published below will acquaint the readers of the COMMERCIAL with the magnitude of the coal trade. In this report we have confined ourselves altogether to the river trade. The railroads will receive attention at the proper time. Notwithstanding the longest period of low water ever known and the suspension of trade on the Monongahela while the locks were undergoing repairs, the receipts only fall behind 1870 as follows: 5,604,800 bushels, and exceeds 1869 2,177,000 bushels. These figures show clear the large increase in the coal business.

In regard to the exports by the river, although there was no shipments since May, except 200,000 bushels in August, it may be said that the shipments of coal for the first five months this year exceed the entire shipments of last year, from January to November, 2,064,000 bushels.

IMPORTS.

The following are the receipts of coal by the slack water from January to November for the past four years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	2,683,300	2,285,500	5,599,800	3,573,000
February	1,248,100	5,198,600	4,725,600	8,786,000
March	2,094,400	7,497,200	9,118,200	11,742,000
April	6,608,500	6,695,400	7,397,300	5,748,400
May	7,623,800	5,425,200	6,593,900	7,193,200
June	2,215,000	6,084,400	4,533,500	1,935,500
July	862,000	1,906,800	2,239,900	1,652,300
August	2,712,700	632,400	2,533,100	....
September	6,313,900	1,721,700	1,180,400	264,200
October	807,200	1,991,300	3,248,600	720,900
Total	33,169,000	39,438,500	47,220,300	41,615,500

COAL EXPORTS BY RIVER PAST THREE YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
January—bushels	1,775,000	4,763,000	5,804,000
February	3,975,000	4,189,000	6,857,000
March	6,620,000	9,118,000	11,420,000
April	4,670,000	4,922,000	5,748,000
May	2,960,000	6,527,000	8,267,000
June	6,224,000	1,924,000	....
July	1,294,000	4,924,000	....
August	....	637,000	200,000
September	1,831,000	....	....
October	....	....	....
Total	29,349,000	36,232,000	38,296,000

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 11, 1871.

The receipts of all descriptions of raw iron continues light. A large proportion of the irons that have been received are required to fill previous contracts. The sales during the week have been extremely light for this season of the year. Producers being without any stocks on hand, and mostly sold ahead of production, are not disposed to sell for future delivery. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

1,000 tons gray forge, at furnace	$35 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, from yard	38 00—4 m
100 tons close gray forge, from yard	37 00—4 m
20 tons extra No. 1 foundry, from yard	41 50—4 m

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 m.
90 tons close gray and mottled	35 25—cash.
60 tons A No. 1 foundry at furnace	36 50—cash.
50 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	40 00—4 m.
40 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	40 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 00—4 m.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	42 00—4 m.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	42 50—4 m.

Hanging Rock.

30 tons No. 1 foundry	$43 00—4 m.

Charcoal, Eastern.

50 tons mill iron	$45 00—4 m.

Blooms.

20 tons medium Juniata	$85 00—4 m.
10 tons medium Juniata	85 00—4 m.
10 tons medium Juniata	85 00—4 m.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 9.—Not only from all parts of our own country do we hear of active markets and high rates for iron; from England and the Continent of Europe the same reports are received. Late mail advices from England convey the information that hematite pigs (used chiefly for making Bessemer steel and tin plates) were in great demand at 87.6 for delivery to the end of 1873; and many of the trade there predict that prices will reach 100. The same pigs last year could have been bought for 62.6. Hematite ores, which could have been bought a year ago for 11.6, now command 22.

AMERICAN PIG.—In pig iron the business has been small, as far as new sales are concerned, the furnace companies having all they can do to make their deliveries as contracted. Buyers, as a rule, are not fully supplied with iron. Prices are firm and without change. We quote: Foundry No. 1, $37; foundry No. 2, $35 to $36; gray forge, $32 to $34; white and mottled, $31 to $32; charcoal, $45 to $55.

SCOTCH PIG.—Since our last telegraphic advices have been received of an advance of 6 per cent. per ton for all brands in Glasgow, which has materially advanced the market here, a cargo of 850 tons Eglinton was sold in large parcels on private terms, for resale, the present price being $34; 200 tons Glengarnock sold at $35, and 100 tons at $35 50; 75 tons Coltness sold at $34 50, gold. The total shipments of Scotch pig to all countries has been 150,000 tons greater this year than for the corresponding months of 1870. We quote Coltness $39; Glengarnock $35 50; Eglinton $34.—*Iron Age.*

November 11.—Scotch pig continues in good demand, and with a light stock and advancing foreign markets, prices here are very firm; we notice sales of 50 tons Glengarnock at $35 50; 75 do Coltness, $34 50, gold; 500 do Eglinton, and to arrive, 250 do Glengarnock, on private terms, the market closing steady at $34 for Eglinton, $35 for Glengarnock and $39@40 for Coltness; we quote Gartsherrie nominally $37—none now here. There is a good demand for American, but in the absence of supplies, business is confined to small parcels at $36@37 for No. 1, and $31 for No. 2 ex; 2,000 Forge sold on private terms. Wrought scrap is in moderate request, and we notice sales of 500 tons No. 1, Eastern delivery, at a private price. New rails remain quiet, but steady at quoted rates.—*Commercial List.*

IRONTON.

The *Journal* says: The demand for pig iron is strong, and prices are firm where shipments are possible.

The general scarcity of crude irons throughout the country, as well as here, indicates an advance at an early day, hence, iron masters are more cheerful.

Bar iron and nails are lively, and the mills are running double turn.

Coal continues to sell at $9 per 100 bushels, delivered.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 11.—Pig iron is scarce and held firmly, as most of the furnaces have sold several months ahead. Sales of 400 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $37@38; 100 tons No. 2 Foundry at $36, and 1,000 tons Forge for winter delivery at Hoboken, at $34 50 cash.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron meets a light demand at $82@87 ⅌ ton.

Blooms—Are neglected.

Scotch Pig—We quote at $36@37, with small sales.

Scrap iron—Sells at $41@43, as to quality.

Nails are steady at $4 75 ⅌ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ⅌ ℔.—*Price Current.*

Prices are firmer; sales of 400 tons No. 1 at $37@38; No. 2 at $36, and 1,000 tons of Forge at Hoboken at $34 50 ⅌ ton. Bar iron is quoted at $82 50@84, and nails at $4 50 ℔ keg. We quote Scotch pig at $36@37 ⅌ ton.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

November 11.—Since our last report an advance of about 10s per ton in the price of pig iron has taken place in the English and Scotch markets. This has been the result of an unprecedented demand for European consumption, the sales in Glasgow, during the month of October having exceeded by more than fifty per cent. those of September and of the corresponding month last year. This large demand, if continued, is likely to cause a great scarcity abroad, and British makers have consequently further advanced their rates as above noted.

The news of this advance has put up prices, both here and in New York, $1@1 50 ⅌ per ton, currency. At the latter port the stocks of Scotch iron are very light, and prices for the various brands now rule fully $1 ⅌ ton higher than in Boston. The supply here is moderate for the season, and owing to the enhanced cost of the article on the other side, and a higher range of ocean freights, the imports are likely to be on a very moderate scale during the coming winter. Hence holders are very firm at the advance, which they believe will be fully maintained as long as the present relations of supply and demand shall continue.

Early in the week the market was considerably excited, and the sales to manufacturers were large. But these have temporarily supplied their wants; there is less activity at the close, though the feeling continues very strong. In view of a possible further advance, manufacturers now buy their material promptly on the receipt of orders, so as to make sure of their estimates and avoid losses, as most of them (especially the foundrymen) are working on very narrow margins.

American pig continues scarce, and prices have also been advanced $1 ⅌ ton. But the demand for No. 1 is very moderate, and some buyers are of the opinion that the present extreme rates cannot be maintained, after Pennsylvania makers shall have completed the filling of their large orders taken early in the season.

Manufactured iron of some kinds continues in active demand, and prices are steadily advancing with the enhanced cost of production. Heavy castings are relatively low, notwithstanding the foundries are having an extraordinary run of business. There is a special demand for all kinds of machinery, mechanics' tools and builders' hardware, for shipment to Chicago, and some of these articles are very difficult to obtain at any price. Many kinds of English and German hardware are also scarce and higher.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BALTIMORE.

November 11.—Anthracite continues active and firm at quotations, viz: $38 for No. 1; $36 for No. 2; $34 for No 3, and $32@33 for white and mottled. No stock on hand, all the furnaces having sold ahead of their production. Charcoal is steady at $44@46, and Scotch is selling at $36 50 from the yards, and it is quoted to arrive ex-ship at $34 50 ⅌ ton.

CINCINNATI.

November 14.—There is a very firm market for all grades of pig iron, and in some cases prices are higher. Stocks are small and the demand good. Scrap iron is higher. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$ 40	No. 1 mill	$36@37
No. 2 foundry	37@38		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$38@39	Mill	$35@36
No. 2 foundry	36@37		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 40@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@1 75

BAR IRON.

Common ⅌ ℔	3½@3¾	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

Below will be found the report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, November 15, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our remarks last week we stated that the market was active, with a good feeling ruling, sales being made about as fast as the stock arrived. On Thursday the market opened up firm at previous prices, and as the number of cattle on sale was not large, we believe that most everything was sold, the market closing firm. A few cattle had been sold for $6 ⅌ 100 ℔s, but they were few in number and of a very fine quality. This we still consider an extreme price, the great majority of the sales made ranging between $4 50 and $5 50, and it is only occasionally that such a figure can be obtained. On Friday the market opened up with about the same feeling as that of preceding days. The arrivals though were very light, and the buyers had by this time most all left for the east. Some cattle arrived and were offered for sale but the buyers having received advices stating that the New York market was off they declined making further purchases for the week, and the consequence was a few droves were shipped out on Saturday on first hands. The market up to this time had been brisk, cattle selling about as fast as put on the market, and while there was no quotable change in prices, still the feeling was not so good, and the market closed on Saturday weak and inclined downward.

This week the arrivals on Monday were light and of a medium quality. The New York market taking a more favorable turn, some of the Eastern buyers made things rather lively in Allegheny market, purchasing at fair prices some droves of fine steers that would have been retailed to the butchers. This had the effect of stiffening that market and causing a better feeling, and we heard of a few sales made at retail as high as $6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s. On Tuesday the arrivals were again light and cattle sold readily at about last week's prices, the market closing firm. To-day it opened up rather slow, buyers not taking hold as freely as was expected, but this, no doubt, is owing to the fact that there are hardly any Philadelphia dealers here, and New York buyers having no direct competition are disposed to hold back. Sellers, however, are firm, and as the run is light they will no doubt succeed in maintaining present prices. The following are the rates current Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the hog market was rather inclined to be slow, as the dealers having all purchased liberally were well supplied for the time being. The market, however, was firm at about $4 75 for the very best. During the balance of the week there was little change in the best grades though Yorkers became more dull and sold a little lower, but most all the hogs on Saturday were cleaned up, and the prospects looked fair. This week the market opened up with a light supply and on Monday the market was active a great many hogs selling. To-day trade has been active, and the weather turning cold has a most favorable effect on the market. Prices are steady and most all the hogs in the pens have been sold, the market closing firm at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia $4 80; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 ℔s, $4 60 to $4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 ℔s, $4 30 to $4 50; rough to common, $4 00 to $4 25.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the sheep market was bad, with prices about ½c lower. The balance of the week was no improvement, sheep selling slow; a few country buyers arriving and making purchases helped the market some, or it would probably have become worse. As it was it was unsatisfactory, sellers most all complaining of losses. This week the market again opens up unfavorable for holders. The arrivals have been light, not exceeding twenty-five loads, but while this is the case the demand seems to be about as light. Buyers are holding back and do not seem anxious to purchase. Most of the sheep sold have been for the New York market. A few extra sold as high as $5 50, but this is considered an outside figure and cannot be taken as an index of the market. The following are the rates ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 50 to $3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
76	8,990	5 25	80	108,960	5 62
1	1,450	4 00	19	18,500	4 25
19	18,263	4 40	18	10,680	2 40
17	16,730	$20 over 4 50	3	3,130	3 50
38	43,420	5 62			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
35	43,450	4 75	13	16,820	5 25
2	2,760	5 25	1	1,120	5 00
15	18,580	4 35	3	3,800	5 25
3	3,760	5 25	4	5,130	5 00
1	1,260	4 90	4	4,440	5 25
3	3,480	4 75	34	38,900	5 25
12	14,940	5 25	33	40,300	5 00
2	2,460	4 12	15	22,460	5 80
16	21,960	5 25	16	19,610	4 50
7	9,420	5 37	10	11,070	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	18,460	4 85	74	77,170	4 25
34	43,950	5 25	15	20,700	5 00
17	18,800	4 00	1	1,230	5 00
16	16,300	4 00	91	107,710	4 75
12	13,400	4 00	2	25,30	4 00
2	2,160	3 00	16	17,220	4 37
1	800	3 75	18	22,480	5 00
1	1,380	4 50	3	4,080	4 75
12	15,150	5 00	2	2,050	4 25
2	2,040	4 20	17	19,400	4 50
1 bull	1,060	2 50	1 stag	1,140	2 50

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
46	59,690	5 50	17	21,500	4 80
1	1,240	4 00	32	39,370	5 00
55	67,870	4 50	1	1,020	4 40
4	4,820	4 00	1	1,100	4 00
1	1,250	4 00	15	23,500	4 75
62	50,340	3 75	35	29,500	4 62
16	20,820	4 75	47	65,170	4 75
18	20,300	5 00	12	15,220	4 50
20	20,690	4 50	17	20,440	4 50
18	23,900	5 40	1	1,000	4 00
16	20,300	5 50	18	22,020	4 25
17	20,710	5 10	17	20,340	2 50

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	20,750	4 60	136	23,360	4 30
58	12,980	4 60	36	7,430	4 40
15	4,150	4 60	34	9,030	4 35
82	17,380	4 25	66	13,150	4 25
22	5,700	4 25	24	7,110	4 35
114	23,270	4 40	83	22,170	4 60
96	25,770	4 70	94	29,210	4 75
54	12,790	4 35	104	27,190	4 55
120	25,840	4 15	9	2,470	4 30
120	24,270	4 25	119	26,460	4 60
108	21,630	4 20	48	14,000	4 80
92	26,120	4 70	42	17,730	4 60
26	7,440	4 70	56	14,690	4 70
103	21,440	4 15	229	57,160	4 72
10	3,190	4 00	61	13,110	4 75
39	9,960	4 20	22	5,700	4 30
44	12,700	4 25	123	25,660	4 30
105	24,270	4 37	105	23,130	4 35
109	24,990	4 25	112	23,820	4 30
99	26,450	4 75	123	25,760	4 50
119	26,940	4 35	8	1,980	3 75
4	800	3 75	52	10,100	4 00
292	70,810	4 45	94	24,690	4 75
90	27,280	4 75	181	51,750	4 75
27	7,710	4 80	65	11,010	4 50
49	13,350	4 30	99	24,350	4 60
89	23,490	4 30	87	25,250	4 75
103	34,020	4 30	58	12,520	4 40
52	13,330	4 25	16	4,440	4 00
22	6,450	4 25	113	23,080	4 35
48	13,540	4 50	41	10,350	4 50
55	13,100	4 50	54	14,240	4 50
105	27,390	4 50	97	28,010	4 50
98	26,120	4 70	106	26,730	4 75
59	13,750	4 40	96	27,190	4 60
37	16,160	4 30	122	28,180	4 50
41	10,580	4 25	69	11,210	4 35
40	11,040	4 40	53	12,640	4 35
104	22,310	4 40	78	21,720	4 40
41	8,460	4 30	57	14,160	4 50
104	16,360	4 75	148	10,940	4 50
30	8,100	4 50	14	25,430	4 50
78	24,570	4 75	77	22,390	4 60
59	14,160	4 50	100	27,510	4 70
28	7,670	4 50	18	5,240	4 40
62	13,940	4 50	18	4,280	4 25
103	26,430	4 62	10	2,570	4 75

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	8,660	3 95	28	7,730	4 10
10	2,380	4 00	12	23,810	4 50
15	4,170	4 70	35	6,620	4 10
80	22,730	4 90	85	23,610	4 12
66	17,960	4 45	48	11,130	4 45
38	9,990	4 65	15	4,190	4 00
76	24,670	4 75	126	20,920	4 45
108	19,040	4 25	178	38,040	4 20
12	3,360	4 75	20	2,830	4 25
10	2,600	4 00	22	5,420	4 40
271	48,910	4 25	23	5,080	4 10
12	3,450	4 35	58	13,290	4 25
48	12,200	4 90	52	11,940	4 25
35	7,780	4 45	62	13,860	4 75
59	13,650	4 20	67	14,390	4 20
25	6,650	4 75	73	14,480	4 25
41	11,010	4 65	49	13,750	4 30
60	13,960	4 30	252	50,000	4 30
17	5,580	4 75	35	7,880	3 85
150	20,350	4 40	38	7,880	4 40
150	13,770	4 20	33	9,410	4 60
65	16,680	4 50	109	23,110	4 40
66	6,370	4 10	53	14,620	4 30
84	12,630	4 50	26	6,010	4 25
27	7,800	4 80	63	13,830	4 30
95	19,610	4 25	23	6,130	4 60
53	7,920	4 40	58	13,620	4 40
98	10,040	4 20	48	16,300	4 60
127	28,280	4 40	109	24,850	4 55
94	21,580	4 50	98	25,510	4 55
30	7,509	4 40	21	4,100	4 60

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
91	21,140	4 15	82	24,110	4 85
24	7,100	4 00	70	13,380	4 40
29	6,550	4 25	29	7,020	4 25
23	6,640	4 10	52	9,230	4 60
45	12,780	4 75	14	2,940	4 25

JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
113	25,990	4 30	45	12,780	4 75
47	22,000	4 40	69	20,910	4 75
87	12,600	4 65	53	13,640	4 60
80	22,730	4 90	83	22,170	4 60
50	12,810	4 25	69	22,770	4 70
112	26,770	4 75	103	21,440	4 15
81	22,950	4 75	88	26,890	4 70
94	24,680	4 75	181	51,750	4 75
86	23,330	4 75	27	7,800	4 80
55	14,880	4 80	108	33,220	4 80
26	24,520	4 65	20	7,430	4 50

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	4,810	4 60	69	23,030	4 65
71	16,710	4 70	22	6,500	4 75
17	4,090	4 70	85	24,030	4 65
35	9,030	4 75	15	4,170	4 70
19	4,950	4 65	12	4,170	4 75
38	9,960	4 65	76	24,670	4 80
61	17,720	4 75	82	24,110	4 85
11	3,660	4 75	78	22,131	4 80
48	14,900	4 80	92	26,120	4 70
78	20,510	4 75	41	11,630	4 85
86	27,780	4 87	85	22,450	4 80
90	27,280	4 75	99	26,450	4 75
172	48,140	4 85	74	22,190	4 75
83	24,320	4 80	12	3,420	4 75
98	21,810	4 35	49	12,860	4 67
80	23,380	4 75	101	26,230	4 75
238	65,980	4 80	12	3,550	4 45
104	26,360	4 75			

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	27,120	3 80	52	11,410	4 20
22	17,120	4 60	724	173,380	4 40
92	24,600	4 40	292	70,870	4 55
8	2,130	4 75	99	24,350	4 40
15	4,390	4 75	105	24,300	4 37
100	20,750	4 50	95	27,120	4 50
331	76,820	4 40	97	25,010	4 75
245	43,680	4 25	105	28,410	4 75
119	26,460	4 20	28	6,710	4 40
106	21,630	4 20	55	73,110	4 75
120	34,270	4 25	48	13,540	4 30
120	25,940	4 15	41	10,350	4 50
96	25,670	4 70	54	14,240	4 40
100	27,190	4 55	100	27,190	4 45
79	22,570	4 85	106	26,730	4 45
84	23,190	4 80	100	27,510	4 40
20	5,450	4 65	78	24,570	4 60
41	11,100	4 60	88	18,600	4 60
41	11,010	4 65	109	24,350	4 50
86	22,030	4 75	102	26,430	4 62

Sheep.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
127	10,900	$4 25	158	12,780	$4 37
201	16,460	3 75	162	15,750	4 25
81	7,820	5 00	182	18,030	4 25
80	17,040	4 40	194	19,490	4 20

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
161	14,890	$4 85	94	7,360	$4 12
17	1,980	4 12	92	8,470	4 55
357	31,119	4 30	106	lumped	265 00
105	8,670	4 40	30	2,710	4 60
65	5,580	4 60	104	10,410	5 10

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
90	7,680	4 40	39	33,900	4 12
364	30,370	3 95	89	7,410	4 00
191	16,430	4 25	98	8,060	4 40
192	16,780	4 40	100	8,640	4 40
178	15,350	4 65	72	6,000	4 50
377	34,450	4 90	81	6,700	4 25
169	14,890	4 37	7 bucks,	⅌ head	3 00
192	16,050	4 12	97	8,370	4 00
90	9,180	5 50	107	7,140	3 65

H. ERISMAN BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
76	8,730	5 50	90	9,180	5 50
336	34,290	5 00	410	35,520	4 00
177	17,180	4 75	166	14,890	4 85
50	5,020	5 20	162	15,750	4 50
208	16,850	4 25	181	17,180	4 50
377	34,450	4 90	532	46,450	4 35
38	3,170	4 50	81	7,820	4 00
182	18,030	5 10	196	17,040	4 40
357	31,990	4 30	92	8,470	4 55
94	18,570	4 85	94	8,440	4 25
97	8,370	4 00	6	bucks ⅌ head	$2 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 13, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 15 cars or 280 head. In addition to these there were droves from Butler, Washington, Greene and Mercer counties, making in all about 650 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle offered, taking the lots all through, was an improvement on that of the last few weeks, very few of the common and inferior grades being on sale, the supply consisting principally of the medium and better grades of cattle. The market opened up moderately active, and as is always the case, even in the dullest of markets, the choice or pick of lots was sought after, and this class sold for fair prices. The trade toward ten o'clock livened up a little, an East Liberty dealer, M. Q. C. Briggs, appearing in the market for to purchase some cattle to fill an order. He succeeded in getting a very fine drove of choice cattle. This had the effect of stiffening the market and made butchers a little more anxious to buy, though they wanted to do so at low prices. The extremely low figures that have ruled for some time past makes it very difficult for drovers to deal with the butchers, as notwithstanding the market has advanced and they are unable to purchase cattle as cheap, yet butchers insist on buying at old prices. With this state of matters existing it is sometimes hard to effect sales. But on the whole the market was more satisfactory than any that we have had for some time, and we heard very little dissatisfaction from drovers, on the contrary, in conversation with several parties who had whole saled their stock, we found they were well satisfied. Good cattle seem to be most in demand. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 ℔s. steers, $6 25; fair 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s. steers, $5 50 to $5 75; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 ℔s. steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common $4 00 to $4 50.

Our country readers in noticing the prices, must bear in mind that we give the highest and lowest figures, and very often there are but a few cattle sold at the highest price quoted, the bulk of the sales being at prices between the highest and lowest.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending November 13th, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
G. Galbrath, from Cincinnati, Ohio	3
J. Cullen, from Indianapolis, Ind	1
Greenwald & K., from Crestline, Ohio	1
J. W. Smith, from Crestline, Ohio	1
J. Morse, from Crestline, Ohio	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Newark, Ohio	3
C, & P. R. R., prepaid	5

HOGS.

	Cars.
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1

Cattle Sales.

H. Arnold sold 23 head Greene county cattle at prices from $3 25 to $4 50 ⅌ cwt.

Wm. Krus sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ⅌ cwt.

F. Kraus sold 38 head Harrison county, Ohio, cattle, at figures from $4 to $4 25 ⅌ cwt.

Sadler, Havens & Co, sold 55 head Kentucky cattle at prices from $4 10 to $5 50 ⅌ cwt.

J. Morse sold 17 cattle weighing 20,270 at $4 65.

S. Johns sold 1 load cattle at $4 50, $5 off and some cows throwed out.

Rotchchild & Zeiglar sold 45 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 per hundred ℔s.

James Shephard sold 21 head Belmont county, Ohio, cattle at $4 50 per hundred ℔s.

R. W. Davis sold 17 head Belmont county, Ohio, cattle at $4 25 per hundred ℔s.

Jacob Lobeman sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to 5 00 per hundred ℔s.

Jacob Shamberg sold 55 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

M. Varner sold 46 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

P. Hartman sold 40 Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Jacob Needy sold 45 head Ohio cattle at prices from $ 350 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

E. Katz sold 34 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Smith & Moorhouse sold 16 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

James Shaw sold 7 head Lawrence county cattle at $3 77 ⅌ 100 ℔.

Grunewald & Kahn sold 51 head cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 00 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Keifer & Byer sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

S Trauerman sold 82 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Marks & Bro. sold 87 Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

L Shamberg sold 16 head Ohio cattle at from $4 00 to $5 25 £ 100 ℔s.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 36 head cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 80 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Joseph Hannan sold 18 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Carr & McAllister sold 15 head Indiana cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

J. F Neely sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices from $2 10 to $4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

S. Lowensteen sold 12 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

James Hanlon sold 41 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning did not exceed 1,000 head, a decrease of from 100 to 200 from offerings of last week. The market opened up moderately active and continued so for some time, during which prices were probably ¼c higher than last week, but toward noon trade became more dull and slow and prices went back to about last week's figures, and at the time we left the yards, there were some droves left over unsold, the holders refusing to sell at the prices offered, and were talking of driving to East Liberty. To sum the matter up the market opened up favorably, sheep selling ¼c better, but the demand not continuing it closed unfavorably with some left over. Following are the sales as reported by the different dealers:

Adam Eckert sold 33 head Butler county sheep at prices from $3.00 to $5.50 per hundred pounds.

M. Humes sold 60 head Beaver county sheep and lambs: sheep at figures from $3.00 to $4.00 per head; lambs at $3.00 per head.

McNeese & Bingham sold 180 Butler county sheep and lambs: sheep at prices from $1.75 to $5.00 per head: lambs at $1.25 to $4.50 per head.

S. Vandever sold 70 head of Butler sheep and lambs.

Schidmantel & Flemner sold 160 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2.00 to $4.00 per head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 90 lambs at prices from $2 75 to $4 ⅌ head.

A. Shortz sold 75 sheep from Butler county at prices from $4 to 5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

John McCullough sold 100 head Mercer county sheep at $2 25 ⅌ head.

Jacob Rind sold 75 head Washington county sheep and lambs. Sheep at a an average of 5c a ℔; lambs from $3 75 a head to 6c a ℔.

Neely & Fairy sold 103 head Armstrong county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 to $3 50 ⅌ head; lambs at about the same price.

Drum & North sold 195 head sheep and lambs from Beaver county; sheep at prices from $2 25 to $4 25 per head, lambs at an average of $3 00 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was quite large. Drovers report the market not so active as last week, with fewer sales, but on looking around we noticed a good many hogs in the hands of transient dealers, and we saw some of the butchers purchasing from them. This accounts for the trade not being as good as usual with the regular dealers. We think on the whole there was probably as many hogs sold as last week with prices ruling a shade lower.

Prime hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 25 per 100 ℔s; fair butcher hogs $5 00; medium $4 72; common $4 50; rough $4 00.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

REMARKS—We have little to say with regard to the markets. Indeed there are no changes in prices of sufficient importance to make mention of. The volume of the fall trade has reached its zenith, and will gradually lessen during the coming winter months. The rise in the rivers, though not all that could be wished, will have a happy effect upon trade and commerce generally. Below will be found the rulings of the market for the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. We should remark that the figures indicate the WHOLESALE prices. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13½
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	92c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 2, "	3 75
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 75
Round Hurl "	3 75
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 75
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the current quotations;

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the prices paid in this market for all stray lots of wool that find their way hither:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ⅌ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	6½c ⅌ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¾c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ⅌ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ⅌ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ⅌ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ⅌ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ⅌

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20	—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Citric	℔	1 12 @ 1 18	Manna S F	℔	1 38
Oxalic	℔	38	Morph sul	℔	5 10
Tartaric	℔	72 @ 75	Nutm No 1	℔	1 32
Alcohol, gal		2 00 @ 2 25	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	℔	7 50 @ 7 75
Cape	℔	16	—Castor	℔	26 @ 28
Socot	℔	85	—Cinnam	℔	3 50
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 25	—Cloves	℔	2 12
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14	*Oil.*		
Annotta	℔	75 @ 80	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes			Lemon	℔	7 50
—Soda	℔	4¾@ 5½	Linseed	gall	84 @ 94
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05	Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 60
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.			—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
Cassia	℔	54	—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan	℔	80 @ 1 75
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com	℔	45 @ 55	Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	℔	1 38 @ 1 40
American	℔	5 @ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12	Tanners	gall	65 @ 75
German	℔	7 @ 9	Whale	gall	85 @ 95
Blue Mass	℔	57	Winteg'n	℔	6 50
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 15	Opium Ty	℔	6 75
Borax ref	℔	36 @ 38	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll	℔	4¾@ 5½	*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	℔	5¾@ 6½	Bichrom	℔	34 36
Calomel A	℔	1 32	Chlorate	℔	78 @ 80
—English	℔	1 62	Iodide	℔	9 00
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 85	Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Canthar's	℔	2 40 @ 2 50	Quin sulp	oz	2 75
Cham. Ger	℔	47	Rosin	℔	7 00 @ 9 00
—Roman	℔	45	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 58	Gentian	℔	18
Cloves	℔	26	Gingr E I	℔	21
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98	" Jamca	℔	30
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac pow	℔	2 68
Copp'ras	℔	2¼@ 3½	Jalap pow	℔	90
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48	Liquorice	℔	15 @ 18
Cubebs	℔	28	Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45	Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12	Senega	℔	2 00
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44	Valeri En	℔	52
—Sulph	℔	72 @ 75	" Germ	℔	35
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	℔	52 @ 55	—Epsom	℔	4¾@ 5½
—Italian	℔	40	—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
—Sicily	℔	26	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4	Canary	℔	8½@ 9
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41	Hemp	℔	8¼@ 9
Gum.			Cardamn	℔	4 25
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57	Mustard	℔	20 @ 24
" White	℔	72 @ 78	Senna Al	℔	30
Myrrh T'k	℔	67	" E In	℔	24
Shellac	℔	43 @ 47	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
" Flake	℔	90 @ 1 30	Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 19
Hoffm's A	℔	46	—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Indigo Ma	℔	1 35 @ 1 40	Sugar L'd	℔	32
—Span fl't	℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Turp sps	gall	80 @ 90
Iodine res	℔	13 20	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	℔	10 @ 12	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace	℔	2 00	Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Madder	℔	20 @ 22	Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, count'y	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@35c	Band leather, ⅌ ℔	39 @42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ⅌ ℔	38 @42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd uppper, ⅌ ℔	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$5 00@5 50
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11 @11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow &steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ⅌ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8@8½c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	88	$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3½c, card rates, net.

Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5½c ⅌ ℔ net
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7½c ⅌ ℔ net
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ⅌ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 10
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40, 10 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40, 10 and 5
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5½c ⅌ ℔ off

1 cent ⅌ ℔ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ⅌ ℔.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅜ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ⅌ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ⅌ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ⅌ ℔; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ⅌ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ⅌ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ⅌ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ⅌ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long	⅌ ℔. 4½c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	80c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	90c ⅌ set of 8 bolts.

5c ⅌ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ⅌ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ⅌ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅌ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ⅌ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅌ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought rub iron, each	10c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ⅌ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1⅝ to 2⅜ inch to clinch, ⅌ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	7½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ⅌ ℔	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅌ ℔	9½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	11½
Wagon rivets in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ⅌ ℔ ex	2
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1⅜, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, same price ⅌ ℔ as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ⅌ ℔ net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ⅌ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates, Double tree plates	⅌ ℔ 7½ net
Tongue tree plates, Neck yoke	⅌ ℔ 8½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 25
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	4 75
4d and 5d, blued	5 00
3d, blued	5 75
2d, blued	7 00
3d fine, blued	7 00
2d fine, blued	8 00
10d and 30d, casing	5 00
8d and 9d casing	5 25
6d and 7d casing	5 50
10d to 30d, finishing	5 50
8d, finishing	5 75
6d, finishing	6 00
Machine wrought or clinch	6 00
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 50

Brads, fencing and barrel nails, same prices as nails of same sizes.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3½c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3¾c
2 to 4 by 1⅛ to 1¾ inch	3¾c
4½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1¾ inch	3¾c
Dandy Tire—1½ to 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3¾c

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 4 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c
4½ to 6 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
1½ to 1⅞ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4¾c
⅞ to 1⅜ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4¾c
⅜ to ¾ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3½c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3¾c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 c
3⅜ to 4 inch	4½c
⅝ and ⅞ inch	4¾c
⅝ and 9-16 inch	5 c
½ and 7-16 inch	5¼c
5-16 inch	5¾c
¼ inch	5¾c
3-16 inch	7¼c
⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch, fluted and Star	5¾c

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8½
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9½
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7¼	9½
" " 27	5¾	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

Tank Iron, 3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	4½
Boiler or Plate Iron	5½
Heads not flanging	5½
Heads flanging	8½
Plow Slabs	6¼
Plow Wings	6¾

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1⅜ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4½
1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4¼
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3¾
1¼ by ⅜ inch	4
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	6½

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of 2 ⅌ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOE.

Scrap, ⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	4½
Eureka, a very superior article	5½

EUREKA NAIL RODS.

Superior quality, slit and put up in 50 ℔ bundles	7½
⅜ and 5-16 by ¼ and 5-16 rolled	7½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2⅛ to 3 inch	4½
3⅛ to 4½ inch	4¾
5 to 6 inch	5
1¾ to 2 inch	4½
1½ inch	5
1¼ and 1⅜ inch	5½
1 inch	5½
⅞ inch	7
¾ inch	8
⅝ inch	9

Hoops cut to lengths for barrels ½c ⅌ ℔ extra. All other iron cut to lengths, except tire, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

OVAL IRON.

¾ to 1½ inch	3¾
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4
½ inch	4½
⅜ inch	4¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1½ inch	4
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4½
½ inch	4¾
⅜ inch	5

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	SINGLE STRENGTH. 2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	14 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	18 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	23 00
28 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	⅌ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	34c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	37c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	40c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	37c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	40c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	37c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	31c
Bolt Copper	34c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	34c
Copper Bottoms (5 ⅌ cent. off)	38c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent, (5 ⅌ cent. off)	43c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent (5 ⅌ cent. off)	40c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	39@40c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	37@38c
Brass kettles, 5c ⅌ ℔ off, for 500 ℔s and over	55c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	12½
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ⅌ doz.	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	⅌ doz.		⅌ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	$2 25@2 50	Plums, 2 ℔s	$ 3 50
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 25@3 50	Lima beans, 2 ℔	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	1 75@1 80	String be's, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 10@2 30	Succotash, 2 ℔s	3 00
Green corn, 2 ℔	2 25@2 50	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 00
Green peas, 2 ℔	2 50@2 75	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	3 25
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 50@3 00	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 ℔s	2 50	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔s	3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	2 50	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 50
2 ℔ pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25
Pears, 2 ℔s	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 ℔s	3 00		

COFFEE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 11.—Our market for Brazil remains at a complete stand. Holders ask previous rates, being sellers at the late decline, but do not attempt to press sales. On the other hand, there is no demand from any quarter at present, so that the question of values can hardly be said to come into consideration at all. All parties seem now content to a further period of inaction, pending the arrival of the steamer due about the 20th inst., and of the next Rio Telegram due here Monday next. These accounts are looked for with considerable anxiety, it being hoped that they will be of such a character as to give some impetus to trade, which has so long been in a state of indecision and stagnation. We hear of no sales here or at any of the other ports, except 357 bags Rio here, per Abyssinia and Hansa from Europe, at 15 to 16c, gold, in bond, there being a general disposition to await the later advices above referred to. Country buyers share in the same disposition to defer business, and the consequence is readily seen in the almost entire absence of business, either from first or second hands. We retain previous quotations, but they are nominal, viz:

Rio, ordinary cargoes, gold, in bond	14½@14¾
Rio, fair cargoes	14¾@15
Rio, good cargoes	15½@15¾
Rio, prime cargoes	16¼@16½

on a credit of 60 to 90 days. Our market for the other kinds is very dull, and prices favor buyers. There is scarcely an inquiry from first hands, and the stock slowly accumulates. We have nothing to report, and our quotations are still nominal. The dealers are selling a little in a jobbing way, but the whole business is unimportant. 1,600 bags St. Domingo, recently received, are going forward to Europe from first hands.

STOCK OF BRAZIL COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES AT LATEST DATES.

	Bags.
New York	39,317
Baltimore	2,011
Hampton Roads (sailed for New York)	4,360
Charleston	1,000
Mobile	558
New Orleans	2,781
Galveston	6,500
Total	57,027

—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 11.—The market is extremely dull and prices irregular and declining. Sales of 80 bags Rio, in lots, at 18@20c, gold; 200 bags do at 20@20½c, currency; 267 bags do by auction at 20@20½c; [illegible] bags Mexican at 21½c, currency.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 11.—There has been a little more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices somewhat in sellers' favor. Manufacturers have been purchasing very sparingly for some time past, but as there is no prospect of any material concession being made, owing to the limited supply, they evince more disposition to meet the views of holders, who are rather indifferent about operating, except at very full rates. The market closes with an improved tone, and there is a good demand for desirable parcels. The sales are 25,000 ℔s unwashed fleece at 41@46c; 45,000 ℔s Texas, 33@42; 12,000 ℔s spring clip California, 40; 35,000 ℔s scoured, 70@95; 13,000 ℔s tubwashed, 70@72; 16,000 ℔s short extra pulled, 50@52½; 15,000 ℔s super pulled, 60@64; 10,000 ℔s Persian, 36; 21,000 ℔s East India, 45@50; 12,000 ℔s unwashed Mestiza, 28@30; 20,000 ℔s Montevideo, 36@37; 3,300 ℔s scoured Banda Oriental, $1 02; 10,000 ℔s all clip California, 50,000 ℔s tubwashed, 350 bales Montevideo, and 475 do. Montevideo sheep skins, on private terms.

Advices from Australia, by way of San Francisco, report that a million dollars worth of wool had been purchased for direct shipment to New York and Boston manufacturers. American goods were dull, and prices generally unremunerative. Auction prices for wool were as follows: Scoured at 9@17c, fleeces 17½@18c. The ship Gamecock is loading wool for New York, and the barque Golconda is loading for Boston.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 11.—The market continues very dull, but prices are without material change. The current prices are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece 62@67c; full blood Merino fleece 60@62c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 60@62c; half blood fleece 63@65c; quarter blood fleece 62@64c; common fleeces 58@62c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—Full blood Merino 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 59@60; half blood fleece 60@62c; quarter blood fleece 59@60c; common fleece 55@58c. Illinois and Wisconsin—Full blood Merino fleece 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57@60c; half-blood fleece 59@61c; quarter blood fleece 58@60c; common fleeces 55@58c. Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota—Full blood Merino fleece 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57@60c; half blood fleece 58@61c; quarter blood fleece 58@60c; common fleeces 55@58c. Combing and Delaine—Washed fleece 68@75c; unwashed fleece 50@55c; Canada fleeces 72@74c. Tub-washed—Choice selected 73@75c; well-washed 70@73c; fair ordinary 68@70c; low or burry 55@65c. Domestic pulled—City short merino 50@55c; city No. 1 59@61c; western 55@58c.—*North American.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 14.—We have not had sufficient rain to swell the river so as to ship coal from the mines, and with the present supply by railroad, and a steady inquiry, prices are firmly held.

Railroad, ⅌ bush	00@26c
Youghiogheny, ⅌ bush	30@32c
Gas Coke, from yards, ⅌ bush	00@14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ⅌ bush	00@16c
Hard Foundery, delivered, ⅌ bush	00@20c

Hog Killing Around the Falls.

The receipts since Saturday have been 7,276 head, part of which have gone into butchers' hands. Packers are still paying $4 50@4 60 per hundred. None of the houses have been killing since the last statement, or at any rate do not report any. The house of Brannin & Litterle, which has not hitherto been reported, has killed to date 2,000 head. The details this evening are as follows:

Houses	To-day.	To date.	In pens.
Anderson, Hamilton & Co	....	2,800	500
Brannin & Litterle	....	2,000	....
Hamilton Brothers	....	5,050	700
Hugher, Goslee & Co	....	3,015	2,500
Jarvis & Co	....	2,345	400
Fred. Leib	....	4,400	3,000
Owsley & Co	....	3,400	500
A. Schoeffel & Co	....	1,560	610
O. W. Thomas & Co	....	5,550	1,500
McMahan & Goodloe, New Albany	....	....	1,500
Total	....	31,120	11,210
Same date last year	2,264	12,297	1,321

—*Courier-Journal, Nov. 14.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111¼.

NEW YORK, November 15—P. M.

MONEY

A little more active at 5@6 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD

Dull and steady at 111⅛@111¼. Loans were made at from 1 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $32,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, with a fair demand and small supply offering: there were nine offerings of bonds to-day, amounting to $1,397,600 from 110.10 to 111.87; awards only 21,100 at from 110.10 to 111.24.

U. S. 6s, 1881	115⅞	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	111⅛	Coupons, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	111¼	10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝
5-30s, 1865, new	114½		

STATE SECURITIES

Closed strong, Tennessees particularly.

Tennessees, old	68	South Carolinas, July	29½
Tennessees, new	68	South Carolinas, April	26
Missouri 6s	97		

STOCKS

Dull at merely nominal prices all the morning, as there was no call until 1 P. M., owing to the funeral of one of the members. At close the market was steady, with the exception of the New Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna, which were strong and higher, the former selling up to 109, and the latter to 110. The Pacific Mail Steamship election resulted in the choice of the following ticket, for which 118,000 shares voted: A. B. Stockwell, L. G. Lockwood, H. Clews, J. D. Smith, Chas. J. Osborn, H. H. Baxter, O. P. C. Billings, Alex. Masterton and E. C. Taylor. The above is what is called the opposition ticket. This afternoon the inspectors of the election declared Clews and Lockwood ineligible, as neither hold stock in their individual names, and that there was a failure to elect more than seven directors. The transfer books open to-morrow and the question as to the new election is the subject of much discussion. In some quarters it is the opinion that an entire new election will have to be held; in others that a new election will only be ordered for the two vacancies.

Western Union	68	Mich. South'n, Scrip.	80⅛
Adams Express	86⅜	Illinois Central	133
Fargo	54	Cleveland & Pitts	124⅛
American Express	58	Northwestern com'n	60⅞
United States	57⅛	Northwestern prf'd	90⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅝	Rock Island	102⅛
New York Central	92⅝	St. Paul	56⅜
N. Y. Central, Scrip	87⅜	St. Paul, preferred	78⅜
Erie	31⅜	Toledo & Wabash	63⅝
Harlem	123	Fort Wayne	95⅜
Reading	110½	Chicago & Alton	116⅛
Mich. Southern, new	86	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅜
Union Pacific	25⅛		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

WHEAT—Full prices asked, but buyers not willing to pay; $1 21a1 21¼ regular; $1 21¾ seller last half this month; $1 23¼ seller December; No. 3, $1 12.

CORN—Dull and depressed at 47½c cash; 45c seller November; 44c seller the year; rejected, 46½c.

OATS—Dull and lower at 33a33¼c cash; 32½c seller November; rejected offered at 30c.

RYE—In good demand at 62½a63½c regular and fresh.

BARLEY—Higher at 57a58c; No. 3, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard firm and saleable at 8½c. Pork held at $12 75. Others nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and drooping; sales at 87a88c; 87c now bid.

HOGS—Firmer at $4a4 30; receipts, 19,000 head.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton active; middling uplands 17½c. Flour—demand fair and prices advanced; superfine western and State $5 95a6 35; common to good $6 60a6 85; good to choice $6 85a7 35; white wheat extra $7 35a7 60; extra Ohio $6 80a7 40; St. Louis $7 05a9 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky active at 93½a94c. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; No. 1 spring $1 58; No. 2 $1 52½a1 56; winter red western $1 59a1 63; amber $1 65; white $1 68a1 75. Rye in demand and market firm; western 92a93c. Barley firmer; western 90c; Canada West $1 10a1 13. Malt steady; Canada West $1 10. Corn scarcely so firm; western mixed in store 78½a79c; afloat 80a80½c. Oats opened very firm and closed heavier; Western and Ohio 55½c. Hay steady; shipping $110; retail lots $110a116. Hops dull at 35a63c for '71; 20a30c for '70c; 10a20c for '69, and 9a15c for '68. Eggs steady at 31a34c. Leather in fair request at 26a29c; Orinoco 24a27½c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 63a63½c; unwashed 38a45c. Pork steady and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans 60a65c. Rice firm at 8c. Petroleum—Crude 13c; refined 22½c. Turpentine quiet at 67½a68c. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam 9⅜a9½c; kettle rendered 9½a10c; December 9⅜c; last half December 9⅜c; March 9⅜a10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The dry goods market generally is inactive, yet prices are pretty well sustained. Indian Orchard double weight bleached muslins, which have been selling at 16½c, are now reduced to 15½c. Other standard staples are steady at 12½c for Pacific extra sheetings; 11½c for Broadway do; 14c for Laconia and Great Falls brown drills; 14½c for Stark bleached do; 15c for Amoskeag do; 18a17c for do stripes 3x3 and 6x6; 12a13c for Uncasville do; 11½a12½c for Jewett City do; 12½c for Indian Orchard improved corset jeans; 15½c for Kearsarge bleached and satteen jeans; 16c for Pepperell bleached satteen do; 15c for Amoskeag and Bates ginghams; 14½c for Namaske do; 24c for No. 1 Willow Brook ticks; 11½c for Swift River do; 13c for Ellerton U brown canton flannels; 17½c for do P do; 22c for do N do; 25c for do H do; 31c for do W H bleached do; 11½c for Merrimack N and Manchester fancy prints, and 7½c for standard grades printing cloths.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 357, making a supply of 3,757 head, or 221 cars, a decrease of 69 cars since last week; market rules active at an advance of ¼c, with offerings generally sold; sales 268 Kentucky steers, 1,281 to 1,407 ℔s, at $5a6; 415 Indiana steers, 1,060 to 1,359 ℔s, $4 37½a5 75; 97 Ohio, 963 to 1,502 ℔s, $4 80a6 00; 105 Illinois, 1,378 ℔s, $6 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,213 head; market dull and inactive and prices ½c lower on Canadas; western neglected and in no demand; sales 697 Canadas, 83 to 92 ℔s, at $6 25a6 50; 571 Canada sheep, 107 to 135 ℔s, $5 00a5 30. Hogs—Receipts 2,284 head; market active and 15a20c higher; sales 2,815 at $4 50a4 90 for medium to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; low middling 17⅛a17½c. Flour firmer at $6 60a6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 41a1 44. Corn dull and depressed; new 44c; old 51c. Oats steady at 35a40c. Rye steady at 77a79c. Barley quiet and in poor demand at 70a80c. Pork quiet at $12 75a13 00. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5¾a6c; sides 6¾a6⅞c, for clear rib, 6⅞a7⅛c for clear, 15 to 20 days in salt, all packed; nothing doing in old; no demand for future deliveries. Bacon dull at 7½c for short clear and long rib. Lard quiet at 8⅞a9c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Cotton 17½c. Flour—demand good at full prices; extra winter $5 40a5 75; double extra flour $5 85a6 25; family $7a8 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 3 red $1 42; No 2 $1 53. Corn in fair demand and firm; mixed on track 42a43c; do sacked 52c. Oats a shade better; mixed on track 34½c; do sacked 40c. Rye better; No 2 72c. Barley quiet at 70c for spring. Whisky quiet at 89½c. Tobacco unchanged. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee 24½c. Sugar 9a11½c for common to fully fair new Louisiana. Molasses 70a75c for new plantation. Pork quiet at $14 on orders. Bacon dull; order lots shoulders 7½c; do clear rib and clear 8c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Bagging quiet and steady at 16a17c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 17½c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6. Grain quiet and firm; wheat $1 35a1 45; corn, new 45c; old 50c; oats 40c; rye 80c. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12 50. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 7½c; do clear rib 8c; do clear 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; sides clear rib 7c; do clear 7½c. Hams—Sugar cured firm at 14½a15c. Lard—Demand light at 9½a10½c. Green meats quiet and nominal. Hogs dull and drooping; prime to choice $4 50a4 60. Whisky firm and quiet at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $7 37½a8 00; Ohio $7 00a7 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; red western and State $1 60a1 65; white $1 65a1 68. Rye 95a97c. Corn less active; yellow 76c; new 63a66c; Ohio mixed western 74a75c. Oats in fair demand and firm; prices advanced; white and mixed 54c. Provisions dull; mess pork $14 25a14 50. Lard held at 9½a9¾c. Petroleum—crude 16½c; refined 22½c. Whisky held firmly at 93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15.—Flour dull at $5 75a5 85 for extra spring. Wheat quiet and unchanged. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 21¾ cash; No. 1 do $1 23¼. Oats—No. 2 lower at 33½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed steady at 48c. Rye—No. 1 firmer at 62½c. Barley No. 2 higher at 58c. Provisions nominal. Hogs weak at $3 80a4 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat No 1 red winter dull at [illegible] held at $1 39a1 40, $1 38 bid. Corn $1 44; No 2 [illegible] moderate demand; new 55c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 40c. Petroleum steady and in moderate [illegible] firm and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour steady; western family $7 50a8 50. Wheat firm; amber $1 75a1 [illegible]. Corn active; Southern white 70a79c. Oats firm at 48a52c. Provisions unchanged. Western butter—roll wanted at higher rates, 25a27c; low grades neglected. Whisky firmer at 93½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 15.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 57½a1 58; No. 1 $1 47; amber $1 44.

That intelligent sovereign, the Emperor of Brazil, pursuing his European tour, is now in Italy, and is shortly expected in Florence. He examines everything with as much attention as the most diligent student on his travels, and nothing escapes his notice. After he has seen Italy he will step over into Egypt, to inspect the improvements made there since the waking up of that dusky people.

SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief than *Brown's Bronchial Troches.* T TH S &

MARRIED:

KERR—DILWORTH—Thursday evening, November 9th, 1871, at "Highwood," the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jno. Kerr, assisted by Rev. S. F. Scovel, THOMAS B. KERR and CLARA, daughter of Wm. Dilworth, Jr.

FERNANDEZ DE GIMENEZ—ADDISON—By proxy, on the 1st of November, by the Right Reverend M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Don JOSE FERNANDEZ DE GIMENEZ, Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Rome, to LEILA, daughter of the late Dr. William Addison.

SWEARINGEN—IHMSEN—On Thursday evening, November 9, 1871, by the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, T. BRENT SWEARINGEN and ELEANOR DE S., youngest daughter of the late Christian Ihmsen.

HALL—WIDNEY—On Thursday evening, November 9th, 1871, at the residence of E. House, Esq., by Rev. F. A Noble, Mr. JOHN S. HALL, of Allegheny city, Pa., and Miss ANNA M. WIDNEY, of Zanesville, O.

McKOWN—BOYD—Thursday, November 9, 1871, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. S. Boyd, of Kirksville, Mo., assisted by the Rev. R. B. Robertson, of Freeport, Pa., WILL McKOWN, of Pittsburgh, and MARY A. BOYD, of Slatelick, Pa. No cards.

BOYD—LINDSAY—On Thursday evening, November 9, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Leasdale, Pa., by Rev. J. S. Hollingshead, assisted by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. J. C. BOYD, Pastor of St. Clair U. P. Congregation, and Miss MAGGIE A. LINDSAY.

ALGEO—NEELD—On Sunday evening, November 12th, 1871, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Mr. ROBERT ALGEO and Miss NEOMI NEELD, both of Lower St. Clair township.

MARSHALL—RIDDLE—On Monday evening, November 13th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Springdale, Penna., by the Rev. Jas. R. Mills, Mr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Rock Island, Ills., to Miss ARIANNA R., second daughter of the Hon. Geo. R. Riddle.

DIED.

O'LEARY—Thursday morning, November 9, 1871, at 3 o'clock A. M., MARY, oldest daughter of Timothy and Catherine O'Leary, aged seventeen years, two months and fifteen days.

KRAMER—At 3 P. M., on Thursday, November 9, 1871, Mrs. ELIZA KRAMER, wife of Frederick W. Kramer, aged forty-one years.

BURCHFIELD—At Shady Side, on Wednesday afternoon, November 8, at half-past 3 o'clock, SADIE J., wife of Wm. Burchfield, and daughter of Thomas Aiken, Esq., in the twenty-third year of her age.

FRENCH—At St. James Hotel, on Saturday morning, November 11, at 8 o'clock, of pneumonia, JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent of City Water Works.

FREW—On Sabbath afternoon, November 12th, 1871, at 1½ o'clock, JEREMIAH FREW, Esq., in the seventieth year of his age.

LIGHTNER—On Sabbath morning, November 12th, 1871, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA F. LIGHTNER, relict of John Lightner, deceased, in the seventy fourth year of her age.

STONE—On Wednesday morning, November 15th, 1871, at half-past 6 o'clock, at McKeesport, of typhoid fever, ANNIE B. STONE, wife of George W. Stone, in the twenty-first year of her age.

REYMER—On Monday evening, November 13th, at 10½ o'clock, HARMAR D. REYMER, in the forty-second year of his age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE DYNASTY.

When General Douay was lately in England, and paid his respects to Louis Napoleon at Chiselhurst, the exile endeavored by elaborate argument to convert the General to imperialism. All his efforts having failed, Napoleon closed the conversation with the remark that "he had supposed General Douay to be more acute and far-sighted!" If the anecdote is authentic it proves that the late Emperor still believes in the likelihood of his restoration, and in his ability to maintain himself in France. It is certain that he has a happy knack at hoping where his own success is concerned, and his long cherished confidence in the Napoleon star no doubt still helps to keep him from despair. His partisans in France, both writers and talkers, profess the utmost confidence, that within less than a year at farthest the nation will be ready to accept him with delight, not less as a deliverer from an imbecile republic than in grateful recognition of his services during eighteen years of prosperity at home and of glory abroad. The administrators of the present government, M. Thiers himself included, either fear or pretend to fear an attempt on the part of the Imperialists to regain power; a fear which, whether real or affected, finds its justification in the number of French people who are known to favor a restoration. Some of them distrust the ability of a republic to maintain order; some of them are bound to the empire by gratitude for patronage in the past and by the hope of favors in the future; some wish Napoleon restored because they look to him for active interposition in behalf of the Papacy. In the meantime there can be no doubt that the Bonapartists are somewhat distracted and possibly weakened by the divided counsels of the family. While the Emperor believes in quiet waiting for the accomplishment of his destiny, in the full assurance that, if left to themselves, the people will in due time call upon him to resume his reign over them, Prince Napoleon has no faith in that policy. Naturally indolent he has been for many months one of the busiest of men, constantly publishing pamphlets, letters, newspaper articles, and hurrying hither and thither in the interest of the dynasty. The Emperor, and especially the Empress, regard his labors with undisguised disgust and distrust, feelings which gave point and emphasis to the former's disavowal, a few weeks ago, of the intrigues ascribed to him by the Thiers government. The Prince is supposed to be working for himself while professedly working for the dynasty. In fact he does not believe, they say, in the possibilty of Napoleon's restoration, admitting that while Sedan is remembered the French people will never be willing to receive him. But they may be willing to receive the young Prince Imperial, who is not compromised by the disasters of the war, and having recognized him as their future Emperor, who is only sixteen years old, they will need a Regent to take care of him and manage the Government until his majority. For this office Prince Napoleon very naturally thinks himself well suited. In the Napoleon dynasty he is next in succession to the Prince by solemn imperial act in 1852. His connection by marriage with the reigning houses of Italy and Spain gives him a certain prestige, to say nothing of other advantages. Then his well known political opinions and his course during the time of the empire, are much in his favor with a numerous class who abhor his cousin, the man of Sedan. In 1849 he denounced the politics of Louis Napoleon as reactionary, and he had no part in the *coup d'etat*. When he was appointed, in 1858, Minister for Algiers and the Colonies, and he attempted to introduce useful reforms inconsistent with the military system in vogue, he was driven to resign in disgust. He, besides, always retained his friendly relations with the Democrats, and more than once gave offense in high quarters by his outspoken liberalism. In 1862, in a memorable speech, he denounced the temporal power of the Pope, and is well known to have not changed his views on that subject. The fact that he is a prominent Free Mason and was once compelled by the Emperor to decline the position of Grand Master of the Order in France, may or may not be important. There can be no doubt that the Prince has considerable advantage over his cousin at present for taking the lead in directing the fortunes of the family. It must, however, be admitted that he also labors under disadvantages, and that his recent exertions in behalf of the cause have been attended with discouragements, in the presence of which the Prince seems to have begun to despair. Indeed Corsica, the stronghold and mainstay of the family, appears to have become recreant. First we heard that his Highness had made a violent speech in the General Council of the island, then that a proposition of his was voted down by a large majority, and then that resigning his membership in the body, he had shaken the dust from his feet and left the Corsicans to their folly.

Though upon the whole, the fortunes of the Napoleon dynasty appear rather low and feeble just now, it would be rash to infer their permanent obscuration. Any one of several events which might occur, would suffice to revive and brighten them. And in the contingency of the empire becoming a necessity as a refuge from anarchy, the odium that rests on Louis Napoleon may seem slight objection to its restoration in the person of his son, while the fear of complications with Italy may be set aside and the old scheme of a Latin confederation may be revived by the appointment as Regent of Prince Napoleon, who is son-in-law of the King of Italy and brother-in-law of the King of Spain.

THE FEUDAL-PROLETARIAN COALITION IN ENGLAND.

In spite of the explanations and more or less precise denials of Tory Peers, it seems to be pretty generally believed that the statement some time ago published concerning an alliance between them and a portion of the English laboring classes rested upon actual fact. Nor is there any good reason to believe that the alliance has already come to naught, whatever fate may await it in the future. Naturally politicians so shrewd as those connected with the movement in question, would adjust their agreement in such a manner as to enable them, if deemed necessary or expedient to mystify the public in reference to the scope and purposes of the coalition. The scheme appears to be an attempt to convert into fact certain speculative ideas which Mr. Disraeli first broached and illustrated so long ago as in 1844 and 1845, in his two novels "Coningsby" and "Sybil." Ten years before Disraeli had been a radical with the most decided popular sympathies, as shown in his "Revolutionary Epic," and other writings. As he would have claimed, still retaining his interest in the people, when he wrote the novels just mentioned he had ceased to believe in political reform, and in the operation of liberal principles as the agencies by which the people were to be elevated and blessed. In other words, he had come to believe that the true political evangel of the masses consisted in the revival of Toryism and in the restoration of mediæval relations between the aristocracy and their poor retainers. He would have the latter cease to think about or care for politics, and learn to look up with humble eyes to their social superiors for food and raiment. The nobles duly instructed in their duties towards their inferiors and touched by the humility and submissiveness of the latter, would, he supposed, feel impelled to deny themselves and put forth all needful efforts to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. Now it so happens that one leading doctrine of the Internationals is that the great object of working men should be to better their material condition and prospects, without regard to either political or patriotic considerations. Hence, on the continent they ignore country and national affinities, and "go in for" socialistic Communism. But the English members of the society, or at least many of them, though holding the same general principles, were, it appears, frightened and disgusted by the doings of the brethren in Paris. While still in the state of embarrassment and division, caused by the Paris tragedy, it would appear that certain English Tory leaders under Mr. Disraeli's guidance made advances to certain popular leaders, with reference to what has been called a feudal-proletarian coalition. The popular leaders profess indifference to politics, and desire only material welfare; the Tory leaders desire to keep politics in their own hands and to govern the country as they please, pledging themselves to initiate and carry out measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people. An arrangement would seem easily made satisfactory to both parties, and if fully adopted and supported by the laboring masses, it might easily be fatal for a time to the Liberal party. To make our statement complete, we must add that the Prince of Wales is supposed to be interested in the scheme. He is credited with a decided taste for absolutism, and with a full belief in the mode of maintaining it sanctioned by the despots of all ages, which consists in feeding and amusing the people. With the Prince quietly installed as Regent, and with Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberals laid on the shelf, the Tories might hope to keep England in a comfortably conservative state for some time. Such a scheme might have succeeded some centuries ago; indeed, schemes very similar have succeeded, but the time for them has gone by.

WINE IN AMERICA.

The late vintage in California is said to have yielded very well, as it is estimated that between six and seven million gallons of must or unfermented wine are its results. Valuing the gallon at thirty cents, the yield is worth about two millions of dollars. Grapes for the press were sold at one cent a pound. At least four hundred thousand dollars worth of grapes for table use was either consumed in the State or shipped to other places. The price of grapes for eating varied from four to ten cents a pound, wholesale. These results are said to be satisfactory to producers as well as consumers, and as the cultivation of the grape is every year becoming more extensive and important not only in California, but in some other States, the wine business in America would seem to have a great future before it, if it were certain that the increase in the market would keep pace with the increase in production. As a fruit for eating, grapes are very popular everywhere among all classes, and we may confidently expect that they will become ever more popular as they shall be grown in ever greater perfection. But in reference to their use in the form of a beverage, the prospect is less encouraging, in the opinion of a German contemporary, who appears to have paid much attention to the subject. A few years ago, it was fully expected that native wines would quite supersede and banish not only whisky but even beer from popular use. Heretofore this expectation has not been realized. The causes of the failure seem to the aforesaid German difficult to assign. One of the causes, however, he thinks, is that the retail price at which wine is sold in retail is too high in proportion to the wholesale rate. Thus good Concord can be bought at a cost ranging from eighty cents to one dollar a gallon and red wine at from forty to sixty cents a gallon. At this rate a large glass of wine ought to be sold with a sufficient profit to the retailer at ten cents; a profit with which he is not content at present. Another cause of the failure is believed to be that in the process of fermentation adequate care is not exercised, so that wine which seems perfectly clear in the cask, however carefully drawn, betrays its impurities in the glass.

Let not our temperance friends take offense at this reference to "the rosy," or draw uncharitable inferences from our interest. We are dealing with facts which are important, not only in connection with a great and growing industry of the country, but in view of the possible moral relations of the concern. Say what we please, or think as we may, wine will be used by great multitudes of our population, and though the future results of the grape culture in this country are still enveloped in obscurity, the industry is certainly destined to exert a mighty influence favorable or deleterious upon the habits of the people. The probabilities, we think at present, are decidedly in favor of good results.

THE LAST GERMAN UPRISING.

The political change in New York has a wider and deeper significance than appears merely in its aspect as a triumph of good citizenship over the forces of corruption and leagued rascality. It is, in fact, a radical revolution, by which not only is a powerful Ring broken up and the purer elements of the Democratic party brought to the surface, but a transfer of power is effected, the bearing and importance of which upon the future cannot be over-estimated. The Germans of New York City last Tuesday arose in their might, and, like their compatriots in France, carried everything before them in a way that must have surprised themselves almost as much as it amazed and discomfitted their adversaries.

It had long been a matter for wonder, that, with a voting power almost as great as that of the distinctively Irish, the Germans had never squarely asserted themselves and obtained something like a fair distribution of public offices with the coincident spoils. Some of the elective positions were legitimately placers of immense fortune. There were the Shrievalty, the County Clerkship, the Comptrollership, the Registry, and the Corporation Counsel's office, each with annual profits ranging from sixty to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, monopolized year after year by Irishmen. The Germans meanwhile would be put off with a beggarly Coronor's place, always given to one, Schirmer, a devoted slave of Tammany, pledged to surround himself with other Irishmen and give them the lion's share of the plunder that might come to him. Recently, it is true, Tammany threw a tub to the Teutonic whale, in the shape of the County Clerkship, but Mr. Charles E. Leow, whom they put in it, was born in this country, and German feeling was but little more identified him than it had been with Governor Hoffman.

In Franz Sigel the Germans had for the first time a standard bearer around whom they could rally with nationalistic unanimity and enthusiasm, and rally they did with a strength and purpose that gave him not only an immense majority over Shandley—on whom was consolidated the full Irish vote—but also over the other candidates of the new reform party who ran on the same ticket with him.

The moral of this lesson will assuredly not be lost upon them. They have felt their strength, and it is not in human nature for those to whom this revelation is manifested to refrain from taking advantage of it. Henceforth in New York Patrick will have to divide with Hans or take a back seat altogether. Very likely the relative positions of the two will be reversed; for while the German is slow in moving onward, he is slower still in going back. As for example: there was a time when nine-tenths of the corner groceries in New York were kept by Irishmen. Very gradually but steadily German enterprise and economy encroached upon this business, until the less careful and thrifty Celt was compelled to retire from it, and it is now almost entirely in German hands.

So will it it in all likelihood be with politics. The Germans having tasted of the fat things will hereafter seek and secure more and more of them, and the crumbs from the table which have been doled out to them will fall to the lot of those who, when in power, treated them so grudgingly. The infusion of German or Irish or any other foreign nationality into American affairs, even though strictly local, is to be deprecated; but, where it is unavoidable, few will doubt that there is less liability of danger to our institutions from the comparatively conservative influences of Fatherland than are to be feared from the reckless turbulence which unhappily springs from the soil of "the ould dart."

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

One useful effect of the fearfully destructive fires of the last few weeks has been to direct earnest and inquisitive attention to the climate of the country, and to the circumstantial conditions upon which climate may seem to depend. The use of less combustible materials in the construction of houses, the avoidance of dangerous sites, and the provision of more complete means and arrangements for combating the consuming element are obvious suggestions for future security. But the belief or impression appears to be rather general that the peril to be guarded against in this country is a crescent peril, of which the growth is so rapid and certain as to call for immediate and extraordinary measures for its arrest. It is admitted on all hands, that one cause of the recent devastation by fire, or rather that one cause which made it impossible to resist and restrain its ravages, was the intense and prolonged drought of the season, and the drought is confidently ascribed by some to a cause which is quite under human control, namely, the destruction of the forest trees. According to this view the song once so popular—"Woodman, Spare that Tree"—expressed somewhat more than a sentimental feeling: it inculcated a principle which, understood in its spirit and in its economical and other relations by the settlers of the Western country, would have maintained our climate in the condition most favorable to the prosperity and safety of the inhabitants.

The latest newspaper reference to this subject that has fallen under our notice is a long article which appeared a few days ago in the *Westliche Post;* but it is little more than a resume of opinion and statements which have appeared in many other papers since the great conflagrations in the Northwest. The writer alleges as one of the undoubted conclusions of science, resting upon numerous examples, that the destruction of forests is attended by the deterioration of climatological relations, by which the country affected is rendered less suitable and healthful for human habitation. Severe winters and dry summers are said to be the immediate consequences of the general removal of trees, while further results are the drying up of streams, the starving of vegetation, difficulty in raising cattle and the physical deterioration of the population. Spain, Egypt and Southern France are referred to as having illustrated in the most striking way the truth of this statement, while in the latter two countries the happy results of recent tree culture in correcting the defects of the climate point in the same direction. And the writer then cites the opinions of various scientific men, Humboldt, Becquerel, Sir John Herschel, and perhaps others, in support of the theory. Their testimony is that forests form a natural covering for the earth, which arrests the rays of the sun, prevents excessive evaporation and thus keeps the ground duly moist. The forests also form a sheltering wall against winds and storms, the effects of which are excessive evaporation and excessive coldness of the ground.

We may admit, indeed, there can be no doubt that the settlers of this country have too often failed to appreciate the worth of trees as regards both ornamentation and solid utility, and that they have very recklessly destroyed them both by ax and fire. They have also neglected to protect them when only a little care was necessary to save them from perishing. It is, at the same time, easy to apologize for the warfare which the settlers waged upon trees. In the superabundant moisture maintained beneath them the colonists saw a source of sickness and of excessively cold winters. To them the sun seemed a most friendly power, whose presence everywhere was desirable. With the disappearance of forests the winters became more mild and the climate more healthful. And after all, it is perhaps not quite so certain as it seems to some that this country is more subject to excessive droughts now than it was a hundred or two hundred years ago. The whole subject of rain and its distribution is still involved in considerable obscurity so far as causes are concerned. In spite of our hills, long mountain range, extensive area of forest and abundant groves and trees, we in Pennsylvania are still troubled with droughts, and from tradition it appears that former generations were distressed in the same way. Then, if we look at some other countries well furnished with trees, we see that all or nearly all the rain that falls in a year falls in what is called the rainy season of about two months, while the rest of the year is a long continued drought. There is nearly the whole of Australia also covered with lofty trees, and yet it has one of the most arid climates, while in Banda Oriental in South America, in spite of abundant rains, and all favorable conditions except hills, there are no trees, except those lately planted. This contrast was long ago referred to by Darwin (in his Naturalist's Voyage Round the World) in illustration of the obscurity of the subject. In farther evidence of the same truth we may mention the refusal of the Italian Government some years ago to enact a severe law for the protection of forests. A writer in the last *North American Review* states that one of the reasons assigned for the refusal was "that if the influence of forests on climate cannot be doubted, opinions still differ as to the noxiousness or utility of that influence."

NOW WHAT?

The New York *World* is the Cassandra of the Democratic party. Like the Trojan princess who refused to keep her promise to the divinity who at her entreaty had bestowed on her the gift of prophecy, the *World* treacherously declined to keep faith with that advancing humanity which had conferred upon it whatever gifts of prescience it possessed. But just as incensed Apollo, unable to withdraw from her the prophetic art, ordained that her predictions should never be believed, thus rendering futile and fruitless all her foreseeing and foretelling, so by reason of its inconstancy to the truth, has the *World* been doomed ever to see its predictions denied and to have its counsel rejected. It is also probable that the parallel will hold to the end. Cassandra, it will be recollected, after advising Agamemnon of the fate reserved for him, herself perished in the massacre; and there is every reason to suppose that the *World* will in as imilar manner go down in the doom which it prophesies for the Democratic party.

In its issue of last Friday that journal has an elaborate and weighty leader (it is double leaded), upon the fatal mistake of that party, and the suicidal foolishness of its leaders, in failing to support its own movement against Tammany in the spring of last year; attributing the overwhelming disasters which have since befallen the party solely to its neglect of that advice.

The emphatic vindication which events have thus given of its own wisdom in this particular, induces it to repeat now the suggestions it has heretofore made respecting the conduct of the ensuing Presidential campaign. The *World* calls attention to the fact that it opposed the platform and nominations of 1868, believing that they predestined the party to defeat, although, "from a sense of party fidelity," it gave the ticket an earnest support. It trusts that, rendered wise by the calamities which have sprung from "opportunities lost and good advice rejected," the party will now place itself "on the right tack for future success." This tack, the *World* declares, is the course which it advised and advocated in 1868, namely, the adoption of a platform and candidates that afford some ground of hope for gaining Republican proselytes; therein agreeing with the Missouri *Republican* and its policy of masterly inactivity. The *World* sees and admits that "a liberal and progressive policy" is all that can save the Democratic party from complete annihilation, and vehemently urges it to take warning from its past errors. The article may probably be taken as a pretty fair indication of the drift and tenor of view and feeling among the more intelligent leaders of the party generally. Within a week or ten days, it is said, there will be a conference in New York city of as many leading Democratic politicians as can be gotten together from different sections of the country, for the purpose of conferring notes and taking counsel together with relation to the situation generally, but more particularly with regard to concert of action during the coming Presidential election, and it is likely that the article was written with partial reference to that event.

We do not very clearly see what is to be gained from the proposed conference. To be sure, the members might hang their harps upon the willows and mingle their lamentations together; but beyond this, and the funeral baked meats, the purpose is not apparent. It is a significant fact, however, and with a remarkable tribute to the sterling value of Republican practice and policy, that with every advance of Democracy it comes nigher to our own camp and ranges nearer our own standards. Partisanship aside, this is a gratifying circumstance. The country needs rest, and the recuperation which comes from order and the sense of security. The people are not extravagant in their demand. They simply require that the verdict of the war shall be respected as irreversible, and that every law-abiding citizen, whatever his color or his creed, shall be permitted to make his home and pursue his calling wherever he elects, and that so long as he does not interfere with or jeopardize the rights of his neighbor, not a hair of his head shall be harmed. Of this liturgy they abate no jot or tittle, and the sooner Democracy can heartily say Amen thereto the better for itself and for us all.

THE RIVER AND RAIL NOT RIVALS.

Present experience would seem to demonstrate that the railroads have a special interest in unobstructed river navigation. If anything is settled, it is the truth of the poroposition that railroads, build as many as you please, are and ever will be unable to transport the products and travel of the country. There are classes of articles which they cannot handle and that must have water carriage or cease to be traded in. Gorged as the great trunk roads are now, probably the resumption of river navigation would be as gladly welcomed by them as by the river men themselves. Overburthened as they are, their insufficiency to the needs of the country has begun to be realized by railroad advocates. If anything is worse than not enough business, it is too much, especially if one has ever pretended to be able to respond promptly and satisfactorily to all comers. The truth is the railroads have a direct interest in having river navigation as free and perfect as possible, and the great Pennsylvania road, with its almost endless ramifications, could at this moment well afford to join hands with river men in a grand effort for the Ohio river improvement. There will always be business enough for both. They would make business, one for the other, by promoting the development of the regions from which trade would be drawn. It is an altogether false notion that the road and river are natural rivals. The reverse is more nearly the fact. They should be brought into harmonious action for mutual benefit and the prosperity of trade and commerce. It is reported that at least one man influential in the railroad world is favorable to views like these, and we are not without confidence that the question will come to be regarded in a similar light by the great railroad managers, to whom it so urgently addresses itself.

> Now that the elections are over possibly we shall be treated to the views of the Commercial, promised some time ago, on the reasons why ten thousand Republicans failed to vote in this county at the October election. Come, neighbor, enlighten us.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

We had quite forgotten the promise, and cheerfully respond to the above call, which no one will doubt was made in a characteristic spirit of amiability and with none but the most commendable intentions. In the first place, then, this was not a year of excitement and there was nothing in particular to call out a full vote—a condition of things well calculated to operate adversely where the majority is overwhelming. But there were other causes—partly affirmative and partly negative. It has been well said that the Income Tax which Congress persistently retains created a degree of dissatisfaction, that this with the other causes exerted considerable adverse influence—among those other causes being certain local nominations which very many Republicans thought should not have been made. Nor was the manner of making them altogether satisfactory, it being the settled conviction of not a few that the delegate system affords little chance for a popular expression. We are bound to say that there is much more in this than some are disposed to concede—a view which derives support from the character of the nominations frequently made. Our local ticket, while not perhaps highly objectionable, had no strong point, contained no special working force, and as a whole was a kind which, in a year when the vote had to be got out, if at all, by main strength, had very little of the element of main strength in it. There was very little active campaigning—and perhaps, as much as anything, for this very reason, with the added fact that some thought that promises made last year had not been so fully redeemed as they should have been. If our neighbor is really at a loss for reasons, let him take the Second Ward, Pittsburg, which has been long recognized as about the soundest and surest of any distinct voting population, and where hardly more than half the Republican vote came out. So far as we know no special dissatisfaction existed there, but indifference, want of interest and coldness was the general fact. When the fact and reasons there are analyzed, the whole answer will probably be found, and it should not be overlooked that the passive policy of the Democrats operated to keep the canvass at the dead level which existed at the start; for nothing is truer than that large majorities fall off when the opposition is little felt. The Democrats can always count on a tolerable vote, but Republicans, where there are such large majorities as we have here, need to be stirred by some special influence. It is our judgement that the license question, entering as it did somewhat into the contest, helped the Republicans in a general way, to some hundreds of votes by bringing out some who otherwise would have remained at home. Then there were some, doubtless, who felt a disatifaction with things done and not done by the administration, both at Harrisburg and Washington—a necessary incident to the possession of power. We shall not gratify the desire for controversy by entering upon a discussion of disputed points not necessarily belonging to the subject. We think that the vote itself has said all that should be said on these points—if it is only rightly understood. That it is, and that the influence will be salutary, we do not permit ourselves to doubt.

While a good many people will consider as a *non-sequitur* the *Tribune's* statement that "since General Butler has become a mover and champion of Amnesty there can be no further room for argument as to its expediency," there are not many who will question the justice and wisdom, not to say necessity, of the measure itself. It is possible that, considering the peculiar characteristics and idiosyncracies of the man, the opposition of General Butler to such a policy would furnish still more conclusive evidence of its propriety than his most eloquent advocacy thereof, but there can hardly be a doubt that, by whomsoever favored or resisted, the time has fully come for relieving every proscript of the disabilities which his rebel proclivities and practices may have justly brought him under. It will soon be seven years since the collapse of the Confederacy took place. Spite of the crazy notions of Toombs and the octogenarian drivel of Stephens, the Lost Cause is lost beyond the possibility of recovery. Its corner-stone has been ground to powder and scattered upon all the winds of heaven. Not a vestige remains of a single principle for which the rebel armies fought, and failure and desolation are written upon the conspiracy, within and without. No good thing can come to the country from a further continuance of the policy of proscription. Harsh and cruel as to some may have seemed the proceedings of the national government with reference to the Ku-Klux of the Southern States, they have found their vindication in the actual condition of affairs. But while no false mercy should be shown to these ruffians for their present crimes, no false rigor should be exercised toward the Southern people for their past misdeeds. It is greatly to be regretted that the amnesty measure proposed during the last session of Congress did not pass. Had it done so, the probabilities are that the list of Republican States would to-day have been greater than it now is. Better late than never, however; and it is earnestly to be hoped that Congress will take action on the subject at an early period of its ensuing session.

The mere numerals of the majority for the Republican State ticket in New York do not afford a comprehensive enough idea of the real magnitude of the revolution which has been effected there. A round total of 50,000 majority would not do this. What majority there is, is made up largely of defections from the Democratic ranks in every assembly district, at every polling place, throughout the State. It is the manifestation of a radical change that has been felt all around, and that is as uncommon as it is encourging. As a consequence of it the Republicans have an immense majority in both branches of the Legislature; where last session they were powerless. They can, if they please, remodel the municipal government of New York city; they can refuse to receive in their Senate and Assembly indicted public criminals like Wm. M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields; the Senate now chosen will help to elect a successor to Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate; above all they can make sure of the State and influence the whole country for good, by initiating and carrying out wholesome and thorough principles and plans of retrenchment and reform. And they may so act by example as to inaugurate an era of political purity and patriotic purpose, the like whereof has not been known since the earliest years of our history.

Theodore Tilton will deliver a lecture before the Juneauta Lecture Club of Tyrone on the 15th inst.

A report is current that the President has requested Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, a member of the unpaid Board of Indian Commissioners, to endeavor to select a competent person for the Commissionership, in place of Mr. Brunot, declined. Referring whereto a Philadelphia paper expresses the hope that it is true, pointing out with force and pertinency the existing reasons why this officer should be a man in sympathy with the Board, and adding thereto the declaration that "it will be an enormous gain if professional politicians shall be excluded from participation in this appointment." We thoroughly coincide with our contemporary in this opinion, and most heartily second its wish that the report in question may turn out to be correct. Thus far the humane policy of the President with respect to the Indians, and his apparent steadfast determination to purify the Indian Bureau and break up the Ring which once controlled it, have had an excellent effect upon the mind of the country, and considerably increased the confidence which the people have reposed in him. Not the least remarkable result of this wise course, and of the public impression that the President intends to persevere in it, is the fact that while the Indian Bureau has hitherto of all positions been the one most greedily and clamorously sought after, it is now, and has for some time been without an applicant for it. Unquestionably there are plenty of people who want it, and would be glad enough to have it, provided they were permitted to conduct its affairs upon the old plan of unhindered "perquisites" and plunder. But the fact, which this illustration seems to establish, that in the degree in which special intellectual and moral fitness for office are made the prerequisite condition of obtaining it, the clamorous hordes of self seekers avoid the test and slink back into the obscurity whence they issued, would appear to constitute the very reason why the principle thus laid down with reference to the Indian Bureau should be carried out in every department of the public service. In what he has done and is doing with regard to the first, the President has the support and countenance of the people, and we are quite sure that if this method of having the office seek the man were uniformly substituted in place of the present wild and indiscriminate scramble of men for position, the effect would be correspondingly beneficial, and the President equally upheld. The faithful and rigid application of this principle throughout the entire range of governmental affairs would cut the Gordian knot at a stroke, and practically give us all the civil service reform that is needed; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the indications which at present exist of the President's intention so to apply it may continue to deepen until they grow into proof positive.

There seems to be a probability that Mr. George H. Butler, Consul General at Alexandria, may shortly be recalled from the important public trust which he has discharged so little to his own credit and the good name of the Republic. The investigations set on foot by the State Department, in consequence of the charges of Mr. David Strang, have, it appears, resulted in their confirmation in every particular, while private information from a number of respectable Americans who have recently returned from Egypt, fully corroborates the official testimony. We have never, from the outset of the matter, entertained a doubt of the substantial truth of the statements made by Mr. Strang, who is known in this city and throughout Western Pennsylvania as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity and integrity, but it was of course every way proper and necessary that thorough and careful inquiry should be had by the Government before taking any other action in the premises. We are not glad—on the contrary we greatly regret—that the charges should have been sustained, and the sorrowful and shameful practices alleged against him established. It would have been far better that Mr. Strang should have been mistaken than that Colonel Butler should have been convicted of disrespectable conduct. As it has turned out, however, but one course remains for the Government to pursue; for a man who is alike destitute of conception of the dignity of his office, and regardless of the honor of his country, should not be permitted to occupy it a moment after his unworthiness has been made manifest.

Disappointment is expressed by some earnest people in this country with the act of emancipation in Brazil, as the measure is not so thorough and decisive as they had supposed. Perhaps there is no good reason for dissatisfaction or regret with the act itself, and there is certainly no good reason why we in this country should denounce the legislators of Brazil. Before our civil war, among sober-minded people, the conviction was very prevalent that immediate emancipation would be equally disastrous to slaves and masters, and, probably in no other way than by an act of war, would slavery have been instantaneously abolished in the United States, while a measure for its gradual removal would have been generally regarded as answering all the demands of sound policy as well as humanity. Indeed, it is very likely that some of the effects which are commonly referred to as among the evil consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South, may have exerted a restraining influence upon the anti-slavery people of Brazil. Though wise Americans may not regret the mode actually adopted among us, it would be rash to say that the evil cannot be got rid of elsewhere in a slower way and with less suffering among both blacks and whites. In Brazil they have taken the gradual plan. The bill declares free all children born of slaves after its date, it liberates all slaves belonging to the government, and it establishes an emancipation fund for the benefit of slaves not immediately liberated. In a word, there can be no doubt that the act deals a death blow to slavery, and, while allowing the institution to remain legal for a good many years, places it in a *status* by which it is likely to perish utterly, long before the arrival of its legal termination. The religious societies have already began to liberate their slaves, and their example, as well as circumstance initiated by the act of emancipation, will likely lead great numbers of the country proprietors to do the same, and as soon as possible accommodate themselves to the new condition of things introduced by abolition.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, the distinguished Democrat, who played a conspicuous part against Tammany, and was himself elected to the State Senate, made a little speech on election night, in which he congratulated everybody on the downfall of Tammany. He did more—he began the work of reuniting the party for future uses. His words were:

> "I know that the great mass of those who voted the Tammany ticket are honest Democrats. Let us fraternize with them, receive them back into the Democratic fold—(applause)—all honest men of Tammany, wherever they are. Let us plant our standard boldly, firmly, fearlessly, upon Democratic principles as known in the time-honored leaders of the party, and we shall gain to our fold all those whom we have temporarily lost, and multitudes of Republicans will join us in fighting the battle of right."

Now how "the great mass of those who voted the Tammany ticket" can be "honest Democrats," since they were the followers and tools of Tweed & Co., is rather difficult to make out. We suspect that the actual fact is they are the same to-day they were yesterday, and would to-morrow support as readily as they ever did their rascally leaders if there was the same chance of success. This Mr. Tilden knows. But he wants their votes for his leadership, now that the old leaders have been deposed. Therefore he blarneys them, calling them patriots and faithful Democrats—"all honest men, wherever they are." The country will make its own interpretation, of which there can be only this: the Democratic party is the same at all times and in all places. Leadership cannot change its character, nor essentially its aims. Mr. Tilden shows that in opposing Tammany, so far from opposing dishonesty because it was such, he was struggling simply for the mastery in leadership, and even now is anxious to lie down with the thieves and scoundrels who supported Tweed & Co., if they will only support him. Mr. Tilden simply made a base yet truthful confession.

We have already mentioned the fact that the Australian Ministry has had under consideration the imposition of a protective duty on all articles of foreign manufacture. A uniform tariff of twenty per cent. on such articles has, according to our latest intelligence from that country, now been imposed, the duty being equally applicable to goods manufactured in the mother country as to those manufactured in other countries. When it is considered that the Australian Prime Minister has for many years been an open and avowed free trader of the most extreme kind, and that the tariff which has just gone into operation was exclusively his own measure, the importance of the concession to public sentiment becomes the more apparent. Considerable displeasure is said to be felt in England at the step thus taken. The principal advantage which Great Britain has hitherto devised from this colony has arisen from its free markets. Now that these are shut against her the umbilical cord might as well be severed altogether. And it probably will be, before long.

Educated Germans are justly proud of the great number of discoverers and inventors in the practical arts, to whom their nationality has given birth. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that of the arts which have serve to embellish life, as well as of those which have served to change the face of the world, more than an average proportion owe either their origin or important improvements to Germany; a fact which by itself duly remembered might long ago have disabused some people of the notion that Germans are mere theorizers and better suited to shine and rule in the kingdom of the clouds than on the solid earth. The sixth day of the current month was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the illustrious German, Aloys Senefelder, who invented lithography. He was born in Prague, and was the son of a distinguished actor. Himself brought up for the theater, he early turned aside and devoted himself to literature. But practical art was manifestly his vocation, and as the author of the beautiful and useful invention named above, he will forever rank among "the spiritual heroes of his century." The anniversary of his birth was widely celebrated by the Germans in the cities of the United States. In New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and elsewhere, by banquets, speeches, toasts, etc., honor was done to his memory. In Cincinnati the speeches were delivered in English, a circumstance which the German *Courier* of that city mentions with disapprobation, but which was really worthy of commendation, as it served to extend the fame of Senefelder among a class who probably knew little if anything about him.

All lovers of music are interested in the announcement lately made that Franz Abt, the celebrated German composer is about to visit the United States. In a letter to the Germania Mænnerchor of Baltimore the great artist speaks of his long cherished wish to know personally the German Singing Unions of America, and fixes upon next spring as the time when he hopes to come. Naturally the announcement creates a sensation among the singers, who are making or have already made the provisions necessary to secure the pleasure and advantage of the proposed visit. Abt, some readers may not know, was educated as a theologian, but fascinated with the choral singing of the University students, and stimulated by the acquaintance of Mendelssohn, he was early led to devote himself to the science of music and especially to the improvement of choral singing. In fact, he became a master in all departments of the art, and as a teacher and director of singing unions, and as a composer, he has long been one of the most popular musicians in Germany. His visit to this country will be a great event. All have heard his song, "*Wenn die Schwalben Heimwarts Ziehen.*"

Great bodies move slowly, and august personages are naturally expected to proceed with proper deliberateness of motion. Nevertheless, although trailing in his rear the heavy dignity of the Russian Empire, the Grand Duke Alexis has managed to arrive at New York not a great while behind time. Of the warmth and sincerity of the reception he will meet at the hands of the people of the United States, there can be no manner of doubt. As the son of a powerful monarch, with whom this country is on ordinary terms of diplomatic intercourse, he would be entitled to a certain amount of consideration; but as the son of a tried and trusted friend, whose evidence of good will have been as valuable and conclusive in their nature as constant in their repetition, he will everywhere receive the most hearty and unbounded welcome. The time of our stress is over and gone, but the day will never come in which the people of the United States will forget or be ungrateful to those who then stood by us, gave us their countenance, and bade us God speed.

The butchers of Chicago make an earnest appeal to the members of the same trade in Pittsburgh for help. It seems that one hundred and fifty German butchers rescued from the great fire nothing but themselves; every dollar's worth possessed by them was consumed, so that they are quite destitute of the means wherewith to resume their occupation, even on the humblest scale. In calling on the members of their guild here for assistance in money, they follow the example of other tradesmen who suffered by the fire. The Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, through which the appeal is made, warmly seconds it.

The New Episcopal Diocese.

In a letter to the primary convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on Thursday, Bishop Stevens announced that he had elected to remain the diocesan of that portion of the State, henceforth to be known as the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and comprising the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Bucks—this privilege having been accorded him by the Church. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., who has been rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, for the past twenty-four years, has been chosen Bishop of the new Central Diocese. If he accepts, it is doubtful yet where he will reside, but most probably in Harrisburg, though Williamsport offers an endowment of twenty thousand dollars for the bishop's house.

A dispatch from Havana says: "The Spanish papers are filled with leading editorials, some of them very long and abusive, about the Hornet, which they assert will make her appearance in this port in the rear of a Spanish man-of-war, cost what it may; and the volunteers are greatly excited on account of the action of the American Consul, who is pretty freely abused, and that of the Haytian Republic, called by them a den of black demons." There is a chance of trouble between the United States and Spain growing out of the Hornet business. In Cuba "the volunteers" have long been the power behind the throne, and if they do not precipitate matters now it will be because that power is less potent than formerly. We may expect shortly to hear that there has been a material abatement in this blustering tone, or exciting news of an attempt to put the threat in execution.

By the way, how does Governor Palmer think it will affect his political and personal standing with the people of Illinois, for them to find his course defended only by a few irresponsible Democratic papers, while it is condemned by the Republican journals of his own State and everywhere else that the opinions of these journals are regarded. This little episode concerning Sheridan will be remembered when Palmer wants to make a pilgrimage to Washington as United States Senator—a position whereunto he is known to have aspirations.

> The people in this city and State, in their election of yesterday, proclaimed their adhesion to the Divine mandate thundered from Sinai—"Thou Shalt not Steal!" This is the meaning, this the moral of the verdict, which had very little reference to party politics.—*New York Tribune.*

This is the first time in our recollection that "Divine Mandate" has been submitted to a popular vote. Now that its binding authority has been so formally recognized, let us hope that it will be scrupulously lived up to.

The *World* cannot get over the chastisement administered by Lieutenant General Sheridan to its friends, the Piegans. It makes Sheridan's efforts to maintain order in Chicago after the fire the impetus for fresh and spiteful digs at him. The authorities, the reputable citizens and the press—always excepting the outlawed *Times*—of Chicago, do not agree with the *World* in its view of the case, and fail to indorse its eulogy of Governor Palmer.

The single woman who was accepted at the polls last Tuesday is married. Mrs. Margaret M. Millar is her name, and she brought her first offerings of political grist to a nice market. In point of fact he voted for Tweed. This evidence of the tendency of female suffrage, when it gets a chance to assert itself, is encouraging, and will doubtless hasten the universal enfranchisement of the sex.

A Salt Lake letter more than intimates that Federal Judge McKean is not fit for the post he occupies, knowing little law and not strong of head. General Morrow, who has been sent to relieve General De Trobriand, is expected to some extent to supply these deficiencies. He is an able man, and read lawyer, and his presence has already exerted a favorable infuence. The writer of the letter referred to speaks of Brigham Young as a fugitive.

Advices from Puerto Principe, Cuba, represent that in consequence of the great number of Spanish troops in that place the mortality is tremendous, typhoid and other malignant fevers abounding. Within three years the troops have lost 30,000 men by war, pestilence and famine, without counting the thousands of citizens added to the bills of mortality.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is going to sue somebody for refusing to grant her the privilege of the ballot-box. Anything will answer that keeps her name in the papers and continues to make it a synonym for public scandal. But the name ought to be changed. Instead of "Wood-hull" it ought to be "Iron-clad."

It is likely that Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, who, with Mr. Evarts, has been appointed counsel for the United States before the Geneva tribunal, will decline that position for reasons of a private nature, one of which is said to be his disinclination to make another trip to Europe, from which he has only returned since his appointment was announced.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Letter from the Hon. D. J. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Works.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Owing to absence from home, I have just seen your editorial of the 6th inst., alluding to the subject of industrial partnerships, and asking me to furnish a statement of results obtained under this system at the Cambria Works. I regret to say that our industry is not organized in a strictly co-operative form, and you were probably led into error by a paragraph published in some of the newspapers last winter concerning a scheme of industrial partnership submitted to the Board of Directors of this company, which would probably be in operation at this time, were it not for obstacles which the Legislature might have removed, had it seen fit to pass a bill presented by Hon. Harry White in the Senate, and advocated by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys in the House of Representatives, a copy of which I herewith send you.

I am a firm believer in the practicability and utility of co-operation in the smaller industries which require little capital, and in industrial partnerships in the greater industries, which demand not only an amount of capital beyond the reach of associations of workingmen, but also financial and business experience and ability which few of them posses. Purely co-operative associations of workingmen have been quite successful in shoemaking, printing, trunk making, &c., and it is reported that an association upon the co-operative principle has made a complete success in the foundry business at Troy, N. Y., but with the particulars I am not familiar.

In your editorial you refer to an extensive manufacturing firm in New York City as an instance of successful industrial partnership. There are at least two large establishments in New York organized upon this principle, and producing satisfactory results. I allude to Messrs. Brewster & Co., carriage builders, and to Messrs. Cameron & Co., iron founders and machinists, and you will find mention of other instances in this and foreign countries in Dr. Wm. Elder's new book, "Topics of the Day," in which the labor question in all its phases is discussed with great intelligence and ability, and with a hopeful benevolence characteristic of the author.

While the Cambria Works are not organized in co-operative form, as near an approach to it has been made as is possible under existing circumstances. The principle of giving workingmen an equitable share in the profits of the business is partially attained by the adoption of a basis and sliding scale of wages, governed by the price of iron, and rising and falling with it.

The higher grades of skilled workmen about the mill are upon this basis, while other grades not susceptible of being directly governed in this way, are indirectly influenced, the price of iron deciding every increase or reduction that is made. This system was substantially adopted in 1858, but the rapid fluctuations of values during the war rendered it inapplicable. In 1866, after a difficulty with the puddlers, this system was restored and their wages fixed at one-twelfth of the value of rails, wages and iron being taken at their gold value; the average of the gold price of iron in New York city during one month determining the wages for the following month. That this basis is favorable to the working man is shown by the fact that the cost of puddling in Great Britain is about a shilling to the pound sterling of the price of manufactured iron, which gives to the puddler but one-twentieth of the value of the finished product, that value, owing to duties and freight, being much less than the price of iron here. Finding this arrangement with the puddlers to work well, it was afterwards extended to other classes of skilled workmen in the mill, and as before stated, controls all changes in wages, throughout the entire works, and has, as far as I can learn, given satisfaction to the workmen generally, who recognize the correctness of the principle.

Industrial partnerships differ in their details, but substantially concur in making division of profits to employer and employed upon the basis of invested capital on the one side, and wages earned during the year on the other.

A portion of the net profit is annually set aside as interest upon capital, and the remainder divided between owners and laborers in accordance with the terms of the agreement. At the present time money may be readily loaned, in such way that it needs no care and is insured against loss, at twelve per cent. per annum, and it is therefore not unreasonable to allow ten per cent. upon capital invested in manufactures before proceeding to make dividends of profits to the laborer. This amount of interest is but a just equivalent for the wages received by the workmen in this partnership between capital and labor. Capital takes all risks, for the workmen, in case of loss instead of profit, contribute nothing.

This scheme of industrial partnership involves the payment of ordinary and usual wages to workingmenn, and in addition thereto a certain proportion of the profits—generally one-half—above interest on capital, which labor, skill, good management and capital combined may have earned. It looks like a one-sided bargain, in which all the gains would go to the laborer, but I believe the employer will always be compensated by increased economy and productiveness in his business, and by absolute assurance against the disturbance and loss which so often result from conflicts between capital and labor. Individual owners may at any time imitate the Brewster and Cameron firms, but chartered companies having numerous shareholders cannot so readily do so. Many of these companies, being compelled to keep up with the march of invention and progress of improvements, have been obliged to invest all their earnings for years in new machinery, extension of works, &c., receiving no dividends, until their property may have become double the value of their stock. Of course stock must be the basis of dividends to capital in industrial partnerships, and companies whose earnings have been invested in extensions and improvements could not start fairly without increasing stock to an amount which will represent the value of the property at the time, and to do this as the law now stands they become liable to the tax on dividends to the extent of any increase of capital.

Stockholders may be willing to incur the risk and make the sacrifices which the experiment of industrial partnership involves, but are not willing to pay a huge bonus to the state at the outset. After entering into partnership, other difficulties must be encountered. It would be impossible to reinvest, or accumulate all earnings, for a distribution to the workingmen would be compulsory, and the hardship of being taxed taxed twice by the State in this process, first upon the money when earned, and again when distributed, appears like a wanton outrage. Manufacturing corporations pay the the same taxes on their lands, houses, mills, factories and other property that are imposed on individual proprietors engaged in similar business, and pay in addition thereto a bonus upon capital stock, a tax upon their net earnings, and another tax when these same earnings are divided among stockholders. This exceptional taxation of corporations seems to have originated from the idea that they are monopolies, but this is in no sense true of manufacturing companies engaged in business which any individual having sufficient capital may enter upon, and which are compelled to send their trebly taxed product to market in competition with wealthy individual operators who have no such burdens to bear. This unjust and impolitic system, which is daily driving capital away from our State, has attracted the attention of the National Congress, and the appeal of our representatives for protection to our industries was met by the assertion that Pennsylvania *raised the half of her revenue* from exceptional taxes upon manufacturing companies, and then sent them to Congress for relief.

I hope I will be pardoned for thinking it worth while for the State to remit claims which are inequitable in favor of manufacturing and mining companies willing to divide their profits, above ten per cent., among their workmen. If regarded not as a matter of justice, but as a bonus, this policy seems commendable. The State Treasury is overflowing, and if the revenue should fall off, other sources may be found.

The loss to the State and the people by periodical suspensions of labor in mining and manufacturing industries calls imperatively for a remedy for which the State can well afford to pay something.

The bill to promote industrial partnerships, as presented, afforded such a motive to chartered companies to accept its provisions, that its passage in that form would, I firmly believe, have re-organized the industries of Pennsylvania in a few years. It would have enabled the poorest working man to enter into the manufacturing business on an equality with the richest individual proprietor. These features which gave it value were stricken out, and the act as passed has no practical value whatever. The only argument adduced in favor of continuing the robbery of manufacturing corporations was the assertion that they had money and must stand it. The same reasoning would justify the same persons in putting their hands into the State Treasury, filled to overflowing by their unjust exactions, and taking its contents for their own use.

Pardon the length of this latter, and believe me,

Yours, truly,
D. J. Morrell.

Johnstown, November 8, 1871.

Louis Kossuth's Views.

The New York *Herald* prints an interesting conversation recently held at Turin between Louis Kossuth and a correspondent of that journal. In view of the gravity of the situation in Austria, and the indications which exist that the House of Hapsburg is rapidly hastening to decay, the opinions of the great Hungarian republican will have a more than usual interest. With whatever political sentimentalities or Utopianisms he may at one period of his life have been touched, he appears now to have a singularly acute appreciation of the practical and useful in government, as contradistinguished from the visionary theories of the majority of European republicans. He believes the absorbing question of the day to be that of capital and labor, and thinks that on its proper solution depends the peace of Europe. But he has no faith in the International Society, which he looks upon simply as the forerunner of the coming crisis, a symptom of the existing disease. He holds, however, that the agreement recently entered into between Austria and North Germany to arrest the progress of the Society, will result in an exactly opposite effect. He believes that the empire of Francis Joseph is coming to its end, and that both Upper and Lower Austria will eventually become consolidated with the General Empire. In this approaching absorption he perceives a possibility of Hungary resuming her functions as an independent State. Located geographically on the border line between the aggressions of Russia and the ambition of Germany, he believes that if her integrity and independence were guaranteed by Europe, this drifting of the surrounding States to their magnetic allies would go on peacefully enough. Otherwise, in his opinion, Hungary will be broken into fragments, and the wars upon her frontiers will be but a repetition of the wars on the Rhine for ages past. But of this independence for his country he has evidently little hope. The prime need of Europe at this juncture is, he says, not theorists, but practical men who can solve the pending questions of capital and labor, and assist to develop the salient principles of the Democracy whose advent, sooner or later, he considers to be inevitable.

Manufacturing in Philadelphia.

It is claimed that the census returns for Philadelphia do not show with exactness the total amount of the annual production of the various branches of industry of that city, and that at least a dozen of establishments of over a million each, are not noted upon the census roll, while hundreds of others are made to appear in an erroneous light owing to the placing of decimal points in wrong places. The census represents the total manufacturing production for 1870 at something over $200,000,000, whereas there is good reason for saying that it was in the neighborhood of $325,000,000. In 1860 the production was something less than $141,000,000. An approximate estimate of present industries in the city places the number of manufacturing establishments at 8,200; the money capital invested at $250,000,000; these are run by a steam and water power equal to 45,000-horse power. The number of hands employed are about 140,000; of these 100,000 are males and 40,000 females. The total amount of wages paid during the year was $60,000,000, making the average annual salary, male and femal inclusive $428 each per year. The value of material used is put down at $150,000,000, and the total production, as stated, at $325,000,000.

The New York *Tribune*, in trying to eulogize a Mr. Abiah J. Palmer on his re-election to the Assembly, says: "He was never offered a bride, and would not be if he served through a century!" Unless there was a very queer, though very simple, typographical error in this declaration, the compliment to Mr. Palmer's disposition and personal attractions is not so neat as it might be. The awful suggestion is also presented that members of the New York Legislature either make matrimonial speculations of their votes, or that fearsome females are hired to threaten them with instant marriage if they do not support measures they are conscientiously opposed to. The subject is too painful to be dwelt upon.

A commission has just been dispatched to America by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, with the object of testing the practical value of the revolving puddling furnaces, by the operation of which the labor of the hand puddler in the iron works of the United States is to a large extent superseded.

Just at present they are going it on the "fire proof" idea in Chicago. Dealers are advertising—(they do advertise in Chicago, because they know it is the way to get customers)—fire proof furniture, fire proof dry goods, fire proof groceries, etc. This seems to be rather stretching the figures of speech—but it is eminently Chicagoish.

The outburst of sympathy produced in England, we may say nearly everywhere abroad, by the burning of Chicago, was of the most genuine description. "Without any harrowing details," says a London correspondent, "with the bare fact conveyed in a cable dispatch of forty or fifty words, the inhabitants of the large cities of the kingdom exclaimed to each other, 'What can we do? We cannot sit still and imagine the suffering.' They hurriedly set to work on something practical, and now they have the full details to-day they will burn to do more." The same writer adds: "The dispatches from the New York Chamber of Commerce, I must be permitted to say, were ill-judged. Practically they are harmless, because no single town has been influenced by them. The solicitation was calculated to dash cold water upon the enthusiasm of benevolence, but, as a matter of fact, its existence was unnoticed by the mass. There was no necessity for it. I am sure if you could read the reports in the provincial journals of the speeches delivered at the various meetings in support of the fund, you would feel no doubt as to the spontaneity of the movement. So strong is the admiration of and liking for America amongst the people, that the mistakes of public men on either side of the ocean are forgotten in the very first moment of trouble."

The rumor that Postmaster General Creswell will recommend a system of postal telegraphy, is probably well grounded, and it is probable that a bill will be introduced in Congress looking to the adoption of telegraph communication at rates within the reach of the poorer classes of the people, embracing the more practical features of this system not under the direct control of the Government, but under its supervision. The plan now suggested is simply to let out to companies offering the best terms the contract for postal telegraph communication. Of the manner of carrying the mails over the postal routes, the complicated schemes embraced in the bill of B. Gratz Brown when in the Senate, and the less cumbersome bill introduced in the House by Mr. Washburne, now Minister to France, are substantially abandoned. Their propositions included the idea of ownership of the telegraph line by the Government; the proposed bill for the next Congress does not embrace this Government ownership, but leaves it where it is, to private citizens and companies.

It is the opinion of some pork packers that there will be ten per cent. more hogs this year than last; others insist that though the hog crop will show a large increase in Indiana and throughout the Northwest, there will be a decrease in Kentucky; while one gentleman, a member of one of our leading firms, informed us that he expected to get more hogs, proportionately, from those localities in which the agents had reported a falling off in the crop than in others where no decrease was claimed. There is an immense corn crop, which is selling at very low prices, and which can be made more profitable to the farmer by being put into pork than by being sent to market in any other way. This, it is claimed, will cause the farmers of Indiana to fatten every hog they can get hold of, and will thus vastly increase the number driven to the slaughter pens. The same is said of the Northwest generally.

A Michigan dairyman has lately published his method of packing butter. He has oaken tubs with heads at each end. They are fourteen inches in diameter at the top, nine inches at the bottom, and sixteen inches high. In packing, a cambric bag is made to fit the tub. The butter is packed in the tub as it stands on the small end—the sack being long enough to extend above the edges of the tub—and is pressed down firmly until within an inch and a-half from the top, when a circular cloth is laid over it, the edges of the sack turned over that, and a layer of fine salt placed on it. The head is now put in its place, the tub turned up, and the butter in the sack of course falling down to the bottom, leaves a space all round it, which is filled with brine poured through a hole in the small end. When full the hole is corked up tight. The butter floats in the brine and is effectually preserved from the air, and will keep for an almost indefinite period.

Mr. Theodore Tilton lectured before the Chester County (Pa.) Teachers' Association last week, and branched off into his hobby of free love, saying, among other things, that "love should be like religion, free from mandate by the civil law; that when love and honor end the contract dissolves and marriage ceases. There is a higher law than the civil statute, and I am a rebel against the State's too impertinent interference between man and wife." This is the groundwork of his theory. At the close of the lecture Mr. Phillips, from the Baptist Theological Seminary at Upland, claimed the attention of the audience, and entered into a brief but stirring protest against this doctrine, and we hear that on the closing night of the Institute resolutions were introduced condemning the sentiments of the lecturer as bad in philosophy and worse in morals.

In a note indorsing the Fire Proof Union ticket in Chicago, written just on the eve of election, Rev. Robert Collyer speaks of the candidate for Mayor in these terms of high praise: "When Mr. Thomas Hughes was here about a year ago, and I had the honor to walk with him through our then splendid city, we passed Joseph Medill on the street, and I said to my friend, I want you to get a good look at that man, for I think he has no equal in the Northwest, either for insight or ability about all questions touching good government, and he has certainly no superior in intrinsic worth. I believe still what I said then, and I do not believe I shall ever have to conclude I was mistaken."

The New York firemen, the *Journal of Commerce* says, utterly detest wooden mansard roofs. They consider them about equal to a lumber yard on top of a house. The slate is no protection whatever against fire. It drops off soon after the heat strikes it, and the framework is considered a most excellent medium for kindling and communicating fire. Besides, when a fire originates in one of them, it is almost impossible to get at it, especially when the house is high. It is the opinion of experts that if all large buildings on our narrow business streets had wooden mansard roofs, no human agency could prevent a fire from leaping the street if it got the least headway on one side.

Gen. Sherman most cordially indorses the course of Gen. Sheridan at Chicago. He says: The extraordinary circumstances atttending the great fire in Chicago made it eminently proper that General Sheridan should exercise the influence, authority and power he did on the universal appeal of a ruined or distresssed people, backed by the civil agents who were powerless for good. The very moment that the civil authorities felt able to resume their functions General Sheridan ceased to exercise authority, and the United States troops returned to their respective stations. Gen. Sheridan's course is fully approved.

A Florence letter describes the season in the following seductive language: "Now we are enjoying the delicious Italian autumn weather, in praise of which we have so often sung a song. The sky is of a soft blue, clear as crystal. The grapes are all gathered, and with enough reserved for the table for three months, the rest are trodden into the crimson juices which are to help to keep our hearts cheerful for another year. The harvest is bountiful enough to satisfy the most devout and watchful expectations. Croaking despondency has hushed its prophecies of failure, for there is wine enough for all, and the song of satisfaction is sung, as in the good old days.

The wife of one of the leading Railroad men of the Northwest stated the other evening at a relief meeting in Chicago that she knew of many cultivated women who for three weeks after the fire had not been able to obtain a change of under clothing. A society has been organized within the last few days in Chicago for administering relief to this class of sufferers, of which Mrs. John C. Haines, wife of the former Mayor of the city, is President. It is managed exclusively by ladies, the wives of leading citizens.

At a council of Santee Indian Chiefs, about a dozen being present, for the purpose of inducing Superintendent Janney to withdraw his resignation, one of the chiefs—a noble, but savage looking Indian—said, after all the rest had spoken, "Father, I have something to say to you. Jesus Christ came into the world to do a great work. Some liked Him and some did not. He stayed until His work was finished. If you will stay, God will help you."

A Rattling Trotter.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, November 4.]

A select squad of horsemen and a number of gentlemen from the city who know how to appreciate anything and everything in the sporting line, from a game chicken to a clean limbed trotter, enjoyed a rare treat at the Old Buckeye track yesterday morning. These stage connoisseurs saw a new candidate for favor ushered into the trotting world, and saw a mile slip under the feet of an equine tyro to the exhilarating tune of 2:23. This is how it came about: A few weeks ago Mr. John Connolly, of New York, came out to Springfield, Ohio, and purchased for $1,500 a horse of some promise known as Black Hawk. At the time he learned that Mr. John Clarke, a wealthy farmer residing near Springfield, was the owner of a promising trotting stallion which had shown some clever trotting time on the local turf—2:25½ being his best record. Mr. Connolly, after seeing the horse, told the owner that if he could induce him (the horse) to "show" 2:27 he would give him $25,000 for him. Mr. Clarke at once put the horse in training, and arranged to have the trial of speed come off at the Buckeye track, which is supposed to be a little faster than the majority throughout the country. The trial took place yesterday morning. The horse went to harness, and to the utter astonishment of all present, scored his mile in two minutes and twenty-three seconds, without skip or break. All agree that a prettier, smarter trotter was never seen on the track, and the "rubbers" swear that, if his driver had willed it, he could have gone over the track in 2:20. The name of this new and formidable rival of Dexter is Mohawk, Jr. He was sired by Long Island Black Hawk; his dam, a Bellfounder, was sired by Joe Gales, a thoroughbred, owned by Governor Vance, of Ohio. He was five years old last spring. Mr. Clarke was so delighted with the performance of his horse that it is quite doubtful whether he will accept the munificent offer of Mr. Connolly, no absolute sale having been agreed upon.

Paralysis a Cause of Kleptomania.

Some celebrated European physicians, applying the doctrine of the conservation and correlation of forces to moral mania, have recently contributed some important articles to medical science, showing that certain physical diseases are the actual causes of kleptomania. Pritchard cites the case of the wife of a man of fortune, who was in the habit of stealing on all occasions whenever she visited shops. In this case, paralysis (partial) and softening of the brain existed. The husband was so overwhelmed with grief and shame that he left the fascinations of the city, and banished himself to the country, where there were no shops, but the mania remained. It is a curious fact that in one stage of paralysis a delusion always exists in the mind of the sufferer that what he steals is his own property, or has been stolen from him, and that he merely reclaims his own. Sometimes he imagines that God orders him to steal. Paralysis is sure to cause stealing in some shape or other, and stealing, indeed, may be sometimes regarded as a symptom of the disease. This is an important subject, and one of unusual interest, worthy of the careful investigation of the medical scientist.

More About the Indians.

A letter from Mr. Granville Stuart, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, gives an interesting account of the condition of the eight Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountain region. His description of their comparatively peaceful and well disposed habits tallies with that given a few days ago in the Commercial of the tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory. Mr. Stuart says that the Shoshones have a reservation in Wind River Valley, and depend on the Indian Department for a living. They are contentedly learning to farm. The Snakes and Bannacks are on two reservations in Montana. They have sixty-five acres under cultivation. The Flatheads and Pend Oreilles are partially civilized, and have farms of their own. The Nez Perces are quiet and well disposed, and stay on their reservation. The Crows are in the Yellowstone Valley, and have one hundred and twelve acres under cultivation. The Blackfeet and Piegans hunt along the Teton river. The Indians of Montana are more contented than heretofore. Mr. Stuart thinks that the Indians have suffered great injustice and cruelty.

Hon. A. K. McClure and the Pennsylvania Fourth Senatorial District.

It is stated that Hon. A. K. McClure will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourth district, in place of Connell, deceased. The story goes that he is to be supported by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and ex-State Treasurer Kembie. General Cameron is violently opposed to McClure's nomination, and in his interview with the President to-day he urged that every effort should be used to defeat McClure. It is reported that Col. McClure declines to have his name used for the nomination.

An American artist writing from Florence, Italy, refers to a scheme for a century monument to mark the completion of the first hundred years of the growth of the United States under independent laws. He says "the memorable date of 1876 is near, and if a portion of the sums which will be expended in the celebration of the national century be devoted to the raising of a splendid cymbol, those who come after will have left to them a good example in an object of art which will exalt their patriotic thought, while it excites their glad and grateful admiration. Such a monument is planned, and it is the happy thought of the artist that it shall be begun in 1876 and completed in 1883. There is something that appeals to the imagination in the thought that the monument will be rising during the years corresponding with those in which the struggle for independence was going on."

The St. Louis *Republican* prints editorial extracts from nearly thirty leading Democratic papers, in every part of the Republic, endorsing no nomination as the wisest plan, on the ground that the result of the contest between Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency would be the overwhelming triumph of the former; in which event the Democratic party, unable to survive four consecutive Presidential defeats, would disappear from the stage. At the South this policy finds more earnest advocates than elsewhere, because it is there believed that the ultraism and extreme measures of the Republicans may be fairly attributed to the foolish course pursued by the Democrats.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all the tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, billious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can unitormly be depended upon.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. nw

Chapped hands, face, pimples, salt rheum, ring worm, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

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NOTICE—

The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—

The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

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NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of WM. LAMPE, deceased, late of Baldwin township, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate and those having claims, will present them at the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, Carson street, East Birmingham, for settlement.

MARY LAMPE, Administratrix,
FRANK LAMPE, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1871.